

Toll Rises In Ferry Disaster

**Divers Recover
104 Bodies as
Search Goes On**

The Associated Press
ZEEBRUGGE, Belgium — Divers combing through mud and debris recovered 104 bodies on Wednesday from the flooded hull of the British cross-channel ferry that sank off this North Sea port on March 6, officials said.

About 30 more bodies were believed to be still trapped inside the *Herald of Free Enterprise*, whose keel was resting on the sandy bottom in 30 feet (about 9 meters) of water less than a mile from the Zeebrugge harbor entrance.

Officials said up to 20 of those 30 have been located in upper decks and would be brought ashore Thursday. They said they doubted the other 10 could be recovered from the submerged lower reaches of the vessel until after it had been refloated. The salvage company said that could take two more weeks.

Frank Slootmans, a spokesman for the Zeebrugge naval base, said "104 bodies have been brought ashore" since the ferry was righted on Tuesday. He said divers halted their efforts on Wednesday afternoon because of fatigue and because they needed additional equipment.

Townsend Thoresen Co., which owns the ferry, and local Belgian authorities said after the accident that 409 people had survived. The total number of passengers and crew was set at 343 and 61 bodies were recovered before salvage operations started Tuesday.

The final death count is expected to be about 195, making it one of Europe's worst maritime disasters in peacetime. Most of the victims are believed to have been British.

The cause of the accident remains under investigation by Belgian and British authorities.

Members of the Belgian and British naval diving teams described distressing scenes aboard the vessel.

"It is absolutely distressing and horrific inside," said Commander Jack Birkett, who was directing the British Royal Navy divers. "I'm experienced in these matters and I've mentally prepared myself for what I thought would be the situation on board, but it was far worse than I anticipated."

It has been established that massive amounts of seawater entered the ferry's bow loading doors during the capsizing, which happened in less than a minute. It remains unclear why the water was able to clear the doorway, which normally is well above the waterline.

Kiosk

Jordan, U.S. Split on Mideast

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifa'i of Jordan said Wednesday that Amman and Washington were still far apart on what kind of international conference could help bring peace to the Middle East.

"We still have a lot of work to do," he said at a news conference after two days of talks in Washington. He said the differences between the two sides "all related to the role of the conference, the modalities of it, its terms of reference, its scope."



A tightly wrapped harpoon gun on the deck of a Japanese boat that returned from its last whaling voyage. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS
■ France introduced a military budget plan that calls for upgrading the country's nuclear strike force. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Britain and Japan clashed over Britain's demands for greater access to the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Page 9.



SIEGE BROKEN — Palestinian children, one holding an AK-47 automatic rifle, after Syrian troops arrived in the Chatila camp in Beirut. The Syrians supervised the evacuation of wounded refugees on Wednesday. Page 2.

Hong Kong Losing Trust in British Policy

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Controversial legislative changes and the government's response to spreading public opposition is causing a dramatic loss of confidence in British policy toward this territory, according to local analysts and legislators.

With a decade left on Britain's colonial lease, many residents have begun to assert that the administration is preparing for Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty by systematically reducing civil freedoms, tightening legislation and protecting government officials from public criticism.

Many officials view the spread of such skepticism as an unexpected challenge for Sir David Wilson, who assumes the post of colonial

governor on Thursday. The appointment of Sir David, a career diplomat and China specialist, has caused concern that London's relations with Beijing may be given precedence over the territory's interests.

Local worries have mounted significantly since the government passed a bill in mid-March that was criticized broadly as a threat to press freedom. It has since been disclosed that the government is seeking legal authority to censor films on the basis of political criteria, chiefly whether they are offensive to Beijing.

These legislative changes are the most recent in a series of controversial measures proposed over the last two years. Among other things, they have covered the use of non-

jury trials, increased police powers and the legality of criticizing local legislators.

Despite guarantees of a 50-year period of political and economic autonomy under Chinese rule, confidence in these assurances have been fragile since China vigorously criticized the indirect election two years ago of some members of the Legislative Council.

Recent developments are increasingly being taken as evidence that Britain lacks the political will to resist Beijing's efforts to intervene in the transition period leading to Britain's withdrawal in 1997.

"The Chinese side has been deliberately trying to lower our expectations," said Joseph Cheng, a political scientist at the Chinese University in Hong Kong. "We see

the British yielding, step by step, on every point."

One view gaining currency here is that Britain's behavior reflects informal agreements it has made with Beijing. Eschewing such conspiracy theories, political sources say Britain is seeking to avoid embarrassment or an abrupt trauma when it finally departs.

These sources also place recent events in the context of a steady reduction in the British commitment to Hong Kong's 5.6 million residents since the London Parliament enacted a toughened immigration law several years ago.

"At the very least, we have been insensitive," acknowledged a Hong Kong official who, nonetheless, de-

See HONG KONG, Page 2

Soviet Now Believed Ahead in Espionage

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While spy versus spy is an accepted part of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, U.S. officials believe a combination of Soviet persistence and American complacency has given Moscow a distinct advantage in the game in recent years.

Indeed, many officials say that the most disturbing aspect about the state of recent U.S. lapses at the embassy in Moscow and in the United States is the far-reaching, systemic weaknesses they reveal in security procedures.

U.S. intelligence agencies were too complacent, they say, both about Soviet abilities in technical intelligence gathering and about the need for rigorous personnel security procedures.

A wide variety of explanations for this complacency have been advanced, including an unwarranted contempt for Soviet technical abilities, the generally more relaxed atmosphere in international relations that followed the period of détente in the early 1970s, and a reluctance to intrude on the civil liberties of government employees in reaction to past abuses.

Some dubbed 1985 "the year of the spy" and expected the lessons of the highly publicized cases of that year — including that of Edward Lee Howard, a former Central Intelligence Agency analyst who fled the country after being identified as a spy by a Soviet defector — to be acted upon.

Now, 1987 has brought charges that some of the Marine guards who were supposed to keep Soviet spies out of the Moscow embassy instead let themselves be seduced into allowing Soviet agents into its most secret rooms.

Failure to fully appreciate or react to Soviet technical abilities has been consistent in the last decade. In the early 1970s, for example, at a time when the United States was making major strides in technological surveillance, many intelligence officials incorrectly assumed the Soviet Union was unable to produce advanced eavesdropping devices.

That myth was shattered when officials discovered a decade later, after the Soviet Union was allowed to do much of the construction

work on a new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow at a closed site, that Soviet agents had planted electronic surveillance equipment in the steel frames of the building.

At a news conference Tuesday, **NEWS ANALYSIS**

President Ronald Reagan said the building would not be occupied until he is assured that it is safe and secure.

Senior U.S. officials seemed, in the mid-1970s, to hold a view of Soviet espionage that was frozen in a period 20 years before, when Soviet agents wore ill-fitting clothes and spoke English poorly.

There also appeared to be an See SPV, Page 2

3d Marine Is Held in Spy Probe

**Inquiry Widens
To Leningrad,
Rome Missions**

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A third former U.S. Marine guard has been arrested on suspicion of spying for the Soviet Union, and the investigation of security breaches abroad has been widened to include U.S. missions in Leningrad and Rome, the Defense Department announced Wednesday.

Sergeant John J. Weirick, 26, of Eureka, California, was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of espionage and related charges. The charges were filed in connection with his alleged sexual involvement with a Soviet woman during his assignment to the U.S. consulate in Leningrad from November 1981 to December 1982, according to Robert Sims, a Pentagon spokesman.

Mr. Sims said that Sergeant Weirick was arrested Tuesday on suspicion of espionage and related charges. The charges were filed in connection with his alleged sexual involvement with a Soviet woman during his assignment to the U.S. consulate in Leningrad from November 1981 to December 1982, according to Robert Sims, a Pentagon spokesman.

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While they publicly welcome an eventual Soviet-American accord on medium-range missiles, Mr. Kohl and his advisers fear the Soviet Union would also like to eliminate the shorter-range systems, with a range of 300 to 600 miles (about 483 to 975 kilometers), leaving West Germany exposed to the battlefield missiles of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The public position of the West German government is that the shorter-range missile systems should be reduced to "equal ceilings at a low level."

The United States has given a mixed reception to Soviet hints regarding the possible elimination of the shorter-range systems.

Mr. Kohl and his advisers have See ARMS, Page 2

Although Sergeant Weirick served as a guard at the Moscow embassy, Mr. Sims said he apparently is not involved in the cases involving Sergeant Lonetree and Corporal Bracy.

The spokesman said the three cases share a "similarity of method," and said that Sergeant Weirick had been arrested as a result of the continuing investigation.

Sergeant Weirick began active duty with the Marine Corps in 1978. He was assigned to the guard force at the Moscow embassy on Oct. 22, 1981, but less than a month later was transferred to the consulate in Leningrad.

After serving in Leningrad, Sergeant Weirick was transferred to the embassy in Rome, where he served as a guard until March 4, 1983. He was working as a helicopter mechanic at the Marine Air Station at Tustin, California, when he was arrested.

Defense Department officials also announced Wednesday that they have charged a fourth Marine guard, Staff Sergeant Robert S. Stoffelbein, with three violations involving failure to report contacts with foreign nationals while he was serving at the Moscow embassy in 1984.

Another \$20 Million in Aid to Contras Is Missing as Funds Inquiry Widens

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and private supporters raised \$83 million to \$97 million for the Nicaraguan rebels from 1984 to 1986, far more than the main contra group estimated it needed, and more than \$20 million of the money cannot be accounted for, a review of their finances shows.

The amount raised is in addition to the \$10 million to \$20 million — also untraced — supposedly diverted to the contras from arms sales to Iran.

While it is not yet possible to piece together the contra's finances fully, information derived from their bank accounts, internal White House memos and interviews indicates that the total raised from 1984 to 1986 was at least \$38 million more than the \$45 million the contras said they needed to fight

the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Congressional and federal investigators say they suspect that at least some of the money that has not been accounted for was spent on activities in support of the contras directed by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the National Security Council official who was dismissed after the first disclosures of the Iran-contra affair in November.

The investigators say the pool of surplus and unaccounted-for money is so large that they are pursuing other theories about what happened to it, including large-scale theft, waste and the diversion of some to other anti-Communist insurgents.

The help for the contras appears to have come from these sources: \$32 million from Saudi Arabia, \$10 million from Brunei, \$27 million in U.S. government aid for nonlethal purposes, goods and services from various groups worth \$10 to \$20 million, \$1 million to \$5 million

raised in currency dealings and \$3 million in miscellaneous contributions.

In 1986, as Colonel North was making impassioned pleas on behalf of the Nicaraguan rebels, classified intelligence reports showed that the contras were well provisioned. Intelligence officials say they are baffled by Colonel North's repeated references in internal memos to the need for large amounts of additional funds.

Previously undisclosed documents now being reviewed by a federal grand jury show that Colonel North was intimately acquainted with the contras' bank accounts a few months after the congressional ban on military aid to the rebels was imposed in 1984.

In early 1985, congressional investigators said, he wrote a letter using the code name "Steel Hammer" telling a contra leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, who he referred to as "friend," that \$25 million was being sent to the rebels.



CLASH AT FUNERAL IN BELFAST — A policeman raises his baton during a scuffle Wednesday with mourners at the funeral in Belfast of Laurence Marley, an Irish Republican Army member killed last week by Loyalist gunmen. Because of previous clashes, the funeral was postponed twice by the family, provoking rioting Tuesday night.

Gorbachev, the Architect of Change, Faces Deep Resistance

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — As much of the Communist world wrestles with the difficulties of economic reform, no single leader has become more personally identified with that struggle than the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

But Mr. Gorbachev's ambitious drive to revamp Soviet society is confronting more formidable domestic opposition than perhaps in any other Communist country.

Resistance and red tape have diluted the comprehensive "radical

impact, according to official Soviet estimates.

Mr. Gorbachev's campaign to surmount the competitive and technological lag with the West that grew to alarming proportions during the prolonged Soviet slump of the past two decades has suffered from bickering over everything from project financing to whether some changes violate the norms of socialism.

The state of siege was imposed in 1947 during a civil war. Since General Strossener took power it has been lifted temporarily seven times, for 24 hours

each time, to allow national elections.

Miguel Sagnier, a leading opposition politician, said the measure did not mean General Strossener was making democratic reforms. "With or without the state of siege," he said, "Strossener will continue to govern as an authoritarian."

The Paraguayan Constitution treats a state of siege as a temporary measure. It authorizes the president to order the detention of any individual without trial for an unlimited period of time, prohibits strikes and limits freedom of expression.

The National Accord, a grouping of opposition parties, has been demanding the lifting

of the state of siege as a condition for its participation in elections scheduled for February 1988.

crusade to sell the reforms to the Soviet public over the heads of entrenched bureaucratic opponents.

The long-term goal of the Soviet reformers remains unchanged: to strengthen the country's socialist economy and accelerate the evolution toward true communism, rather than toward a hybrid involving greater free enterprise.

"Because of Western-style market reforms in Hungary and flir-

tations with capitalism in China," an Eastern bloc diplomat said in Moscow, "Westerners mistake Soviet reformers, too, with a move toward capitalism. Nothing could be further from the truth."

Despite its economic innovations, the program that Mr. Gorbachev has built rests on an intractable dedication to two of the key tenets of a Marxist-Leninist-inspired economy: central planning and state ownership of industrial plants.

Signaling that his reforms would stop short of Hungarian-style decentralization, Mr. Gorbachev told auto workers in May of "the enormous advantages of a centrally planned economy." He added, "Comrades, we will even have to strengthen the principle of centralization, where necessary."

Mr. Gorbachev has also resigned the Soviet Union to the legacy of collectivization, Stalin's forced marshaling of factories and farms under state control.

Still, in a flurry of economic initiatives not witnessed in the country since the New Economic Policy of the 1920s, Mr. Gorbachev has endorsed new rules allowing cooperatives, moonlighting, family farm labor for hire and other assorted experiments scattered across different economic sectors.

But he has also said publicly that he will not lead the country into See GORBACHEV, Page 6

Paraguay Siege Decree Ends

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — General Alfredo Stroessner, the president of Paraguay, lifted a state of siege on Wednesday that had been in effect for 40 years. He said he no longer needed extraordinary security powers to maintain peace, ruling party politicians said.

The special powers expired at midnight Wednesday when the army general's government did not renew a state of siege decree as it had done every three months since taking power in a 1954 military coup.

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Alfredo Stroessner

Secret's Out: Van Gogh Goes to Japanese Firm

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The big question left after the record-setting Van Gogh sale last week was answered Wednesday. Christie's auction house revealed that the Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co., the second-largest insurance company in Japan, was the mystery buyer of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers."

The painting sold for \$24.75 million (\$39.9 million) is to go on exhibition when it arrives in Japan.

One powerful European collector, the Greek shipping magnate Stavros Niarchos, is known to have been in the running — and indeed art market professionals had earlier believed he was the buyer.

The clash of two strong art market powers resulted in the unprecedented price, which tripled the previous world record for any work of art — \$8.1 million paid in 1985 by the J. Paul Getty Museum for the "Adoration of the Magi" by Andrea Mantegna.

While Yasuda, which was founded at about the time the picture was being painted, bought it partly to celebrate its forthcoming centenary, the Japanese also had a motive for wanting it as a nation: Of the five large-size "Sunflowers" on record, the only one in Japan was destroyed during a bombing in World War II.

Yasuda has been sponsoring art exhibitions and Japanese artists for some time. In 1976, it opened the Yasuda Kasai Museum, which houses about 450 works of art by Japanese and French artists. It appears to have recently embarked on a more ambitious program of important paintings by Western artists. On Dec. 1, it acquired two Renoir paintings, a "Baigneuse" for \$1.04 million and "Jeune Fille au Chapeau" for \$550,000.

The professional sources who said they believed Mr. Niarchos was the buyer cited several factors: He is one of the few men with the financial power and the motive for going after a Van Gogh of the magnitude of "Sunflowers." It would have revealed his already highly important Van Gogh holdings.

And Mr. Niarchos also is noted for his determination as a collector and his shrewdness as an investor.

Syrian Officers Enter Second Beirut Camp In Bid to End Fighting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Palestinian guerrillas embraced Syrian officers who entered the Burj al-Brajneh refugee settlement on Wednesday to prepare for a troop deployment to end the fighting in refugee camps here.

The Syrians, led by Colonel Abdel Salam Daghistani, earlier supervised the evacuation of 23 wounded Palestinians from the Chaila camp, where Syrian troops were deployed Tuesday.

A Reuters correspondent who walked into Burj al-Brajneh with 25 Syrian military observers said that most of the settlement's 12,000 refugees looked pale and haggard as they emerged from darkened shelters and shell-pocked houses.

Bearded fighters, their faces strained by exhaustion, hugged the Syrians, who agreed with guerrilla leaders on eight positions to be occupied by Syrian troops.

The Beirut camps have been besieged since Oct. 29 by the Shiite Muslim Amal militia.

At the Chaila camp, meanwhile, Syrian officers supervised the evacuation of the 23 wounded Palestinians on Wednesday.

Witnesses said bulldozers shoved aside a huge pile of rubble at Chaila's eastern entrance to let a convoy of nine Red Cross ambulances and three cars into the camp.

Red Cross sources said they were awaiting final word from the Syrians before moving in.

Chris Giannou, a Greek-Canadian surgeon working in Chaila, said that 23 persons needed hospital treatment. He said Tuesday that 110 persons had been killed and 600 wounded out of a population of 3,200 during the five-month blockade.

Hundreds of women and children left the camp to buy food, some making the trip through muddy and debris-strewn alleyways more than once.

A Lebanese Army officer watching them said that only Chaila's inhabitants were allowed to leave or re-enter the camp.

"We had forgotten the joys of being free to walk and shop after being trapped inside for half a year," said Amneh, a 45-year-old woman returning to the settlement with bags of bread and fresh vegetables.

Other refugees rushed out of the camp for joyful reunions with friends or relatives.

"There is nothing left inside except scared, sick and hungry, hungry people," Mohammed Ghandour, 12, said Tuesday after the Syrians moved into Chaila.

"There is nothing inside, no food, no water, nothing. We ate grains, grass and, when it became unbearable, people resorted to eating cats," he said.

Hundreds of women and children cheered the Syrians on Tuesday as their three trucks rolled through the narrow alleys of Chaila.

In the southern port of Sidon, meanwhile, the police said that machine-gun and rocket battles flared between Palestinians and Amal militiamen in several villages south-east of the city.

The police said the guerrillas belonged to the el-Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, under Yasser Arafat, which has been at odds with Syria since 1982.

Amal has said that it will fully lift blockades of the Beirut camps of Chaila and Burj al-Brajneh and of Rashidieh near Tyre only when Mr. Arafat's men withdraw from villages southeast of Sidon that they captured in November.

The fighting on Wednesday erupted hours after a score of Syrian troops escorted an Amal munitions convoy part of the way down the Sidon-Tyre highway before returning to Beirut.

It was the first Amal convoy to drive south since PLO forces seized the hills above the road in November and the first time that Syrian troops had ventured south of Sidon since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982.

(Reuters, UPI)



Pope Condemns Pending Divorce Legislation in Argentina

Security men holding back crowds as Pope John Paul II leaves Córdoba Cathedral Wednesday. In an address, he warned that pending legislation to legalize divorce in Argentina would undermine society. "The spread of divorce in society is accompanied by a reduction in public morality in all sectors," he said. He is ending a tour that included Chile and Uruguay.

Craxi Expected to Resign as Italian Coalition Falls

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — Italy's five-party government coalition collapsed Wednesday, and the caretaker prime minister, Bettino Craxi, was expected to resign on Thursday.

Officials in the office of President Francesco Cossiga said the president would likely install an interim government to administer affairs until new elections can be held, most likely in June.

The development occurred at an awkward time, since Italy is to host the Venice meeting of industrialized nations in early June. Just before that gathering, President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to make a state visit to Italy.

An official with access to Mr. Cossiga said there was no doubt the

meeting would go ahead on schedule. However, he said, Mr. Reagan's visit "would probably be put in a different angle" if it occurred in the midst of a national election campaign, even though Mr. Cossiga, and not the head of government, is the host.

At a cabinet meeting Wednesday, the Christian Democratic Party withdrew its ministers from the government to protest the insistence of the Socialists that referendums be held in June on nuclear energy and legal reform.

Mr. Craxi's Socialists support the referendums, but the Christian Democrats want them by-passed in favor of new laws to resolve the issues.

Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, said: "What we cannot accept is that the Socialist

Party consider using a referendum majority as a screwdriver to unhinge the present political equilibrium."

Mr. De Mita's concern is that, since a majority of Italians appear to favor judicial reform and oppose nuclear power, the Socialists would point the referendums as an endorsement of their policies generally.

Mr. Craxi tendered his resignation March 3 under a plan that foresaw the appointment of a Christian Democrat as prime minister until the next scheduled national elections in 1988. In addition to the Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, and the Socialists, the cabinet consists of the small Republican, Liberal and Social Democratic parties.

But the crisis that has blocked the formation of a new cabinet has been largely about a struggle for power between the Christian Democrats, who control more than 60 percent of the coalition's parliamentary seats, and Mr. Craxi's smaller Socialists.

Mr. Craxi, appearing relaxed, opened a debate on the government crisis in the Senate on Wednesday that was expected to continue Thursday. Thereafter, the prime minister was expected to go to the presidential palace to resign. It was thought that Mr. Cossiga would appoint a relatively neutral figure, possibly Amintore Fanfani, a Christian Democrat who is president of the Senate, to guide the country until elections.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Reports 4,000 Iraqi Casualties

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that its troops killed or wounded more than 4,000 Iraqis during two days of heavy fighting near Iraq's major southern port of Basra. Baghdad said its forces repulsed all Iranian attacks.

Tehran radio reported more than 1,500 Iraqi casualties Wednesday as Iranian troops continued their Karbala-8 operation launched early Tuesday. Iran said more than 2,600 Iraqis were killed or wounded Tuesday.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said that Iranian forces were stabilizing new positions after their assault on the Iraqi lines defending Basra, Iraq's second-largest city.

Gorbachev Due in Prague on Thursday

PRAGUE (UPI) — The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, will begin his delayed visit to Czechoslovakia on Thursday, Soviet and Czechoslovak officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Gorbachev had been scheduled to arrive Monday, but officials said he postponed the visit because of a "slight cold." However, there was speculation the Soviet leader was unhappy with the agenda prepared for his three-day visit.

The itinerary mostly included meetings with Communist Party leaders and offered few opportunities for public "walkabouts" that have become his trademark. The visit is viewed as important to East-West and Warsaw Pact ties and there has been speculation that he will use Prague as a backdrop for an announcement on short-range missiles or the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia.

Washington Is Re-elected in Chicago

CHICAGO (UPI) — Mayor Harold Washington has become the city's first mayor to be re-elected since Richard J. Daley, who was mayor from 1955 until his death in 1976.

Mr. Washington, a Democrat who shocked Chicago's Democratic Party machine when he became the city's first black mayor four years ago, defeated two opponents Tuesday.

With 57.59 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Washington, challenged by Edward Vrdolyak, the chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party who ran as a third-party candidate, and Don Haider, a Republican, received 53 percent of the 1.1 million votes cast. Mr. Vrdolyak received 41.92 percent and Mr. Haider received 4.26 percent.



William H. Webster being sworn in before testifying.

Webster Tells of Early Memo on North

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, William H. Webster, said at a Senate confirmation hearing Wednesday that he received a memo raising the possibility of illegal activities by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North nearly a month before the Iran-contra affair was revealed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

Mr. Webster, who has been nominated to head the Central Intelligence Agency, said the Oct. 30 memo addressed the arms sales to Iran and questioned possible illegalities by Colonel North. He said that despite the memo he had agreed with Mr. Meese before the attorney general revealed the affair on Nov. 25 that no criminal violations had occurred. However, Mr. Webster said, he had some reservations about the activities of the National Security Council.

He did not reveal who in the Justice Department wrote the memo but he said it dealt strictly with the arms sales to Iran. Senators were questioning Mr. Webster's role in the initial stages of the investigation.

For the Record

The Philippine cabinet committed to life imprisonment Wednesday the sentences of all 528 prisoners on death row. At least 378 had been sentenced by military tribunals during the 20-year rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Michael Pike has been named British ambassador to Singapore, the Foreign Office said Wednesday. Mr. Pike is deputy head of the British delegation to NATO in Brussels and is also a former ambassador to Vietnam. He replaces Sir Hamilton Whyte.

A jury selected for the trial of Bernard H. Goetz on charges of attempted murder includes six members who said they have been victims of crime. Mr. Goetz has acknowledged shooting four youths who he said were trying to rob him on the New York subway.

A Democratic fund-raiser, Nancy Pelosi, eliminated the San Francisco city supervisor, Harry Brit, a homosexual rights activist, in Tuesday's initial election for the congressional seat of Representative Sala Burton, who died. She is expected to win a runoff election June 2 against candidates from other parties.

Correction

An article from The New York Times published April 3 incorrectly translated the French title of Bernard-Henri Lévy's book "Eloge des intellectuels." The correct translation is "In Praise of Intellectuals."

CONTRA: More Millions Missing

(Continued from Page 1) lion had just been put into the "usual account."

Here is a reconstruction of contra finances, based on the rebels' bank records, public documents and interviews with officials and investigators:

• Although the total given to the rebel forces from 1984 to 1986 was \$83 million to \$97 million, the largest contra group — and chief beneficiary of the money — said that during that period it needed approximately \$20 million for weapons and \$25 million for food, medical supplies and other aid. A spokesman for the group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said that the group would eventually account for all the money.

• Investigators say they believe that some of the money was used to pay off Honduran military officials as part of the cost of operating in Honduras and to stockpile goods.

The panel, led by former Senator John C. Tower of Texas, investigated the Iran-contra affair at the request of President Ronald Reagan.

Fear of Islamic Activism Spurs Tunisian Crackdown

By Patrick Tyler

Washington Post Service

TUNIS — At the main campus of the University of Tunis this week vanloads of soldiers and dozens of plainclothes policemen were posted just outside the gates as a military helicopter circled overhead.

For the first time since a series of violent clashes between Islamic fundamentalists and leftist last month, 40,000 students returned to class, this time uneventfully.

During the two-week spring school break that just ended, dozens of suspected Islamic radicals, students and party leaders were arrested, according to human rights organizations.

The arrests came after six of eight suspected Iranian-backed terrorists detained in Paris two weeks ago were found to carry Tunisian passports.

Following the arrests, the Tunisian government accused Iran of trying to instigate an armed Islamic revolution aimed at overthrowing President Habib Bourguiba and broke diplomatic relations with Iran. It also expelled the six Iranian diplomats who had manned the skeletal Iranian mission here since 1983.

Government security officials warned that investigations were continuing into possible links between alleged Iranian-inspired terrorist groups and the growing Islamic fundamentalist movement among Tunisia's university and unemployed population.

Tunisia, one of the most developed and solidly middle class countries on the African littoral, is in the midst of a

burgeoning security crackdown of its political opposition, the Islamic fundamentalist movement.

Like a number of countries in the region, Tunisia has opted for retrenchment instead of letting the opposition take its course, although some political observers believe the Islamic activists could not muster a 10 percent showing in an open election.

Tunisia, however, is not willing to take any risks, especially, the observers say, with a high unemployment rate and several years of austerity budgets and reductions in the standard of living ahead.

After two decades of prosperity paid for by a healthy tourist economy, strong oil prices, agricultural output and well-paid employment for its workers abroad, this country of 7.5 million has suffered a number of setbacks.

The price of oil has gone down, the rains disappeared for several years, recession drained the foreign labor markets and tourism collapsed due to concerns about Middle East terrorism.

The signs of the crackdown are visible in virtually every part of the capital. For the past week, policemen have stepped up street patrols and vans of police reinforcements are stationed around the city.

Tunisia also has the additional responsibility of protecting the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab League, both of whose headquarters are here. Arab state foreign ministers were in town last week.

Western officials say there is no substantive evidence linking the arrests in Paris to Islamic groups or political

activities in Tunisia. Yet, government officials have cited the Paris arrests and the expulsion of the Iranian envoys in justifying their crackdown on political dissenters.

"They have been picking up a lot of people, both students and nonstudents, and this has been causing a lot of unrest," a Western university professor said.

"One student told me he was arrested, taken to police headquarters, held and then released," the professor continued, adding, "They don't tell anybody. The parents just discover it when the students don't come home."

Allegations that the government may stage show trials and perhaps execute Islamic activists have reached Western embassies and human rights organizations, raising alarms that such extreme measures could lead to greater instability.

The security crackdown, according to Western officials, reflects a changing style toward dissent and political expression, which had been tolerated to increasing degrees under former Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali. Mr. Mzali was abruptly dismissed in July and fled to France in September.

President Bourguiba, 83, is taking a more direct and active hand in government. To demonstrate that the crackdown has his personal imprimatur, Tunisian television last week showed him addressing a "spontaneous" demonstration of several thousand party faithful in the courtyard in the heavily guarded presidential palace at Carthage.

Mr. Bourguiba pinned a medal on a young female university student who thanked the president for safeguarding the country's campuses from takeover by extremists and by what the government calls "Khomeinists."

Greece Says Aegean Clash Was Near

Reuters

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said Wednesday that Greece and Turkey came close to conflict last month during a dispute over oil rights in the Aegean Sea.

"We almost clashed," Mr. Papandreu said at a meeting of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement's parliamentary group.

Mr. Papandreu later met the Turkish ambassador to Greece, Nazmi Akman. In the meeting, the prime minister responded to a message on the Aegean question from the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, which the ambassador brought from Ankara last week.

Mr. Akman did not disclose what Mr. Papandreu told him.

Mr. Papandreu told the Socialist legislators that Greece had had two options during the crisis.

First, he said, Greece could have appealed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations, both of which would have recommended a dialogue with Turkey.

"The second option, which was the only answer we could give, was that we would have prevented the Turkish survey vessel Sismik 1 carrying out research in the Greek continental shelf," he said.

A clash was averted when, on March 29, the Turkish research ship did not enter disputed waters as it had planned to do.

SPY: Moscow May Have Advantage in Espionage Game

(Continued from Page 1)

assumption that no American working with highly sensitive data was likely to be susceptible to recruitment by a Communist country.

The various American security agencies took comparatively few precautions with millions of government employees who handled classified information.

In the last two years, however, Americans have been arrested on espionage charges on the average of once a month, many of them government employees.

All of this is not to suggest that the West has not scored similar successes. On rare occasions, the United States has recruited agents

in the Soviet Union who had access to secret technical information.

Although it has not made much progress in cracking Soviet coding systems, the National Security Agency has eavesdropped on senior Soviet officials speaking on their car telephones. It also ran an operation that harvested reams of Soviet military communications from undersea cables.

In addition, Soviet agents have been trapped several times in "sting" operations in which the American they were recruiting actually worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

But U.S. officials generally failed to realize the Soviet Union was improving its intelligence capabilities in the early 1970s.

U.S.-Soviet relations in that period were improving, and those who raised security concerns were seen, sometimes justifiably, as using them to undermine the policy of détente.

The Nixon administration agreed in 1972 to allow the Soviet Union to occupy one of the highest points in Washington — an ideal site for conducting electronic interception — for its new embassy.

Colonel Sella, 41, said he resigned as commander of the Tel Nof air base to help improve U.S.-Israeli relations, which have been strained by the espionage case. He was indicted in the United States on charges of recruiting Jonathan Jay Pollard, a former U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, to spy for Israel.

An army spokesman said Saturday that Colonel Sella has been appointed an instructor in the National Security College, which trains military officers.

Subsequent assurances by senior officials that the law would be applied with restraint have only deepened concern over how it might be used once China assumes sovereignty, local political sources say.

Soon after the press bill was passed, officials revealed that the government had no legal basis for its longstanding film censorship practices. Documents indicated that the administration had been aware of this for some time but was too concerned about public opinion to correct the legal error.

Following another public outcry, a censorship bill was introduced and is expected to be enacted in several weeks' time.

Attention is now focused on the publication next month of a "green paper" that is to address the crucial issue of whether the territory should open up some legislative seats to direct election next year.

The government recently set up an office through which public views of the proposals are to be gathered and presented to the Executive Council, a kind of cabinet appointed by the colonial governor. Reflecting the deepening sense of public unease, legislators called this week for the office's findings to be made public.

The Ming Pao daily news, a pro-Beijing newspaper published here, reported several days ago that China recently threatened to respond

strongly if Britain concludes that direct elections are desirable.

Some opinion polls have indicated that as many as 82 percent of voters support a directly elected legislature.

"If public opinion is snubbed again, the government will not be able to salvage its credibility," said Martin Lee, a member of the Legislative Council.

Singapore Refuses Journalist

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

HONG KONG — Singapore has refused to renew the work permit of Nigel Holloway, the Far Eastern Economic Review's Singapore bureau chief, in what amounts to an expulsion move, Derek Davies, the magazine's editor, said here Wednesday.

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Soviet Says U.S. Charge Over Embassy Security Is 'All a Fabrication'

By Gary Lee

MOSCOW — A senior Kremlin official on Wednesday denied U.S. charges of Soviet involvement in security breaches at its embassy here and accused Washington of trying to "poison the atmosphere" before the arrival of Secretary of State George P. Shultz for talks on arms control.

Amid mounting U.S. charges of bugging, sexual entanglement and espionage in U.S. facilities abroad, the official said that on Thursday the Soviet Union would present evidence of surveillance of its operations in the United States.

On Tuesday, President Ronald Reagan in Washington and a congressional investigation team in Moscow expressed deep concern about the breach of security in the newly built U.S. Embassy in Moscow, saying that it may have to be demolished.

Mr. Reagan also said that embassy security will be a major item on the agenda in Mr. Shultz's talks at the Kremlin, which are due to begin Monday.

Appearing at a news conference in Moscow on Wednesday, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky said, "Everything put forward by the American side has no grounds. It is all a fabrication. It is not serious."

Emphasizing the Soviet view that Washington is overblowing recent espionage cases involving U.S. marines and the surveillance of old and new embassies here, Mr. Petrovsky said, "So we are working up a psychosis in which Soviet-American talks are to be held."

Soviet officials view the talks between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, as a forum for narrowing the differences over a proposed accord on medium-range missiles and expressed surprise that embassy security has now become a major agenda item.

"We are preparing with great responsibility for the visit of Mr.

Shultz," Mr. Petrovsky said. "We attach great significance to arms control, and we hope that this time the Americans will not come to Moscow empty-handed."

He added, "It is important that the atmosphere not be ruined by a propaganda campaign."

The planned presentation of U.S. spying on Soviet facilities in the United States will consist of proof of surveillance devices found in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, according to Valentin Falin, the director of the official Novosti information service.

"If we had the chance to use these kinds of technical means against the U.S.," Mr. Falin said in an interview, "we probably would know more than we know."

Two U.S. legislators, Representative Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, and Olympia J. Snowe, Republican of Maine, said at a press conference in Moscow on Tuesday that security breaches caused by the alleged espionage cases involving U.S. marines have left space in the embassy for a secure conversation involving no more than 12 persons.

They said that making the embassy office building fully secure would take from five to 10 years and that they may eventually recommend that the facility be demolished.

Mr. Shultz may have to bring a Winnebago van and shuttle to his plane at the airport to find space for secure conversations with his staff, Miss Snowe said.

On Tuesday, the U.S. ambassador, Jack F. Matlock, made an official protest over the Soviet involvement in the embassy security crisis.

Three U.S. marines who worked as guards in the embassy here are facing espionage charges after they allegedly had sexual affairs with Soviet workers in the embassy and let Soviet operatives into sensitive areas.

Asked about U.S. charges of embassy bugging, Mr. Falin said Wednesday, "I cannot confirm or deny anything."



FULL HONORS — Mary Ashbury, the mother of Staff Sergeant Gregory A. Fronius, held an American flag at the funeral of her son on Tuesday in Pensylvania. Sergeant Fronius, 27, was killed last week in a guerrilla raid on a Salvadoran Army garrison. He was the first U.S. military adviser to be killed in combat in El Salvador.

U.S. House Panel Reaches an Accord On Funding for Seawolf Submarine

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has reached a compromise in which the navy's new Seawolf attack submarine would be funded fully while the Defense Department studied ways to improve the present generation of attack boats.

The subcommittee argued that the navy should be forced to take a \$30 million new look at ways to improve the existing Los Angeles SSN-688 class of attack submarines.

Under Tuesday's compromise, approved on a voice vote, the Seawolf would be fully funded and the navy would spend \$15 million to pursue ways to improve the 688 class.

Mr. Reagan's two-year military budget requests \$470.8 million for the Seawolf for fiscal 1988 and \$1.676 billion for fiscal 1989.

On the SDI, sources said, there were attempts to slash the requested \$5.3 billion for fiscal 1988 to \$2.38 billion, and to authorize \$4 billion. By day's end, members said, a compromise figure of \$3.5 billion was approved.

In an earlier vote, the panel's Subcommittee on Research and Development had recommended reducing the president's request to \$3.3 billion.

Mr. Reagan is requesting \$591 million to make the MX intercontinental ballistic missile mobile by mounting it on railroad cars kept within military areas during peacetime and moved over tracks in civilian areas in times of tension or war.

The research subcommittee had deleted funds for the rail-mobile MX, but the full committee on Tuesday met the president halfway by restoring the fund to \$250 million.

their medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

"If nuclear arms are removed from Europe," he wrote in a report, "France and Britain would stand guard alone and would be the target of pacifist movements manipulated as in the past by the Soviet Union."

He said that France needed to begin upgrading its nuclear force "as soon as possible in case international public opinion" tried "to make us abandon it."

Referring to Soviet stocks of chemical weapons, the plan said France "will have to dispose of an appropriate deterrent capability."

Francis Fillon, defense expert for the Rally for the Republic party of the conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, expressed concern over the prospect of Washington and Moscow agreeing to eliminate

Salvador Rebels Talk Politics

Guerrillas' Town Meeting Is Sign of Their Strength in North

By James LeMayne

SANTA RITA, El Salvador — As thousands of government troops swept northern El Salvador over the weekend seeking leftist rebels who destroyed one of the army's most important bases last week, the guerrillas nonchalantly held a town meeting here, just four miles from the devastated fort.

Neither an army helicopter overhead nor the soldiers searching the surrounding hills seemed to concern the 15-man guerrilla patrol that slipped into Santa Rita, a village of 4,000 people, to shop and to explain why rebels had destroyed the base and why they would keep fighting.

It was a telling demonstration of the guerrillas' political and military domination of this mountain zone in Chalatenango Province, one part of El Salvador where the U.S.-backed government is not winning the war.

The commander of the rebel unit removed his red bandanna and spent 20 minutes calmly telling the people gathered under shade trees in the village square why war was the only way to "win social justice" in El Salvador.

"The few have much and the many have nothing," said the commander, Juan Alberto. "We live in a country where there is injustice, repression. There is not work for the working class of this country."

The villagers listened quietly. They included Pedro Javier Ramirez. He said his brother was a soldier who had survived the rebel attack nearby. Several villagers said afterward that they did not support the army or the guerrillas, but that they believed much of what they were told Sunday morning "had reason."

"We are not with them but we think it is good to hear their opinion," Manuel Ayala, a tailor, said. "They are part of the people, too."

The rebel meeting was not unique. The guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are showing new attention to what they call "political work" with peasants and workers in outlying villages, in the once-quiet western half of the country and in San Salvador.

In the village of El Carrizal, 10 miles north of Santa Rita, the rebels recently found a corrupt former mayor \$1,000 and donated the money for improvements at the village school. They ordered government teachers to get to work on time, admonishing them that educating the local children was an important task.

The rebels also executed two persons, a woman in San José de las Flores and a man, Alvaro Guevara, in El Ocotal, charging them with spying for the army, according to local peasants and church officials.

In San Salvador, rebel sympathizers have sharply stepped up

their activities at the national university and in the trade unions. They spray painted "Yankee Go Home" on the U.S. Embassy two weeks ago and threw stones at police units. On one recent day, rebel urban commandos ambushed a police patrol in the city center at mid-morning.

"The guerrillas are more active than I ever believed they could be," a U.S. official said. "They are going to test the government and the army this year."

The rebels' ability to walk into Santa Rita during a major army operation and hold a political meeting so close to the army base they destroyed a few days ago suggested a remarkable military assuredness. The guerrillas identified the location of nearby army units precisely, an indication that they fully monitor troop movements.

The patrol in the village was armed with American M-16 automatic rifles and an M-60 machine gun. They had new uniforms, ample ammunition and a radio. Most said they were either veterans of years of combat or teen-agers from

peasant families who had supported the rebels for more than a decade, a sign that the conflict in El Salvador is still mainly a civil war. The patrol commander, Juan Alberto, said he had taken part in the devastating attack on the nearby El Paraiso army base on March 31 that killed or wounded almost 200 government troops and took the life of an American military adviser. It was one of the worst defeats for the army in the war that began seven years ago.

"The millions of dollars of aid this government receives from the United States isn't to create democracy," the rebel leader said. "It's to continue the war, to buy planes, bombs and bullets to continue the suffering of this people."

It was a frank, if highly political, discussion of the basic needs and social issues affecting the majority of Salvadorans.

The rebel commander finished on a far harsher note, sharply warning the people not to organize a village civil defense unit as part of a new government counterinsurgency program.

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French Plan Calls for Upgrading Nuclear Force

Reuters

PARIS — Bucking the trend toward disarmament in Europe, France is set to approve plans for a major upgrading of its nuclear strike force under a five-year military spending program proposed Wednesday in the National Assembly.

The plan calls for spending of 474 billion francs (\$79 billion) on the purchase of weapons up to 1991.

The program is certain to be approved at the end of the two-day parliamentary debate because only the Communist Party opposes it, denouncing it as a "warmonger's charter."

Under the plan, France will spend 32 percent of the total, or 151.8 billion francs, to modernize

its independent nuclear force. Government officials say the program reaffirms France's belief in its force as a nuclear deterrent.

A central theme of the plan calls for updating nuclear warheads and delivery systems with a view toward future anti-missile defenses. Under the proposal, France's first military observation satellite in space would also be launched.

Other major proposals include designing a new generation of nuclear missile submarine and upgrading two existing vessels to carry the new six-warhead M-4 missile.

The program also plans development after the year 2000 of a new submarine-launched missile, the M-5, as well as of a ground-launched rocket, the S-4.

A new tactical missile, baptized *Hades*, also is under development and will be used to carry the neutron bomb if France decides to manufacture the weapon.

The military spending program also refers to the possibility that France may acquire chemical weapons. The use of such weapons is banned by international treaty but not their production nor stockpiling.

Referring to Soviet stocks of chemical weapons, the plan said France "will have to dispose of an appropriate deterrent capability."

Francis Fillon, defense expert for the Rally for the Republic party of the conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, expressed concern over the prospect of Washington and Moscow agreeing to eliminate

Bad Repairs Cited in Japan Air Crash

Reuters

TOKYO — Faulty repairs and inadequate inspection caused the 1985 crash of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 that killed 520 people, according to a Japanese government draft report obtained Wednesday.

The final draft of the Transport Ministry report said faulty repair work by the Boeing company on a pressure bulkhead was a contributing cause of the accident, the worst single plane crash in history.

The airliner crashed into a mountain north of Tokyo on Aug. 12, 1985, after the bulkhead rup-

tured, setting off a series of fractures in main navigational systems. There were four survivors.

The report said that after a landing accident at Osaka airport in 1978, repairs to the plane's aft bulkhead were made by a Boeing team under JAL supervision.

Inspectors of Japan's Civil Aviation Bureau were unable to check Boeing's repair work because the part repaired had been covered by a seal, the report said. It said the inspectors approved the repairs without seeing the work.

The report said the captain and his crew could not possibly have

handled the plane after the total loss of the navigational systems, the report said.

When the plane returned to service, cabin pressurization speeded up the process of metal fatigue in the repaired bulkhead, which reached a critical point on the day of the crash, the report said.

The report, which was sent on March 23 to the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board for comment, is expected to be released late next month. Under an international convention, the draft must be submitted for final comments to the pertinent authorities.

Boeing spokesmen were unavailable for comment. On April 4, a Boeing spokesman at the firm's headquarters in Seattle said the company would probably make no comment on the Japanese investigation team's report until it was officially released.

On Sept. 6, 1985, Boeing issued a statement saying the 1978 repairs it had undertaken were faulty. This statement did not, however, connect the faulty repairs with the cause of the crash.

Yugoslav Prices Said to Rise

Reuters

BELGRADE — Despite government-ordered cuts, some Yugoslav consumer prices are still rising by leaps of up to 50 percent at a time, local newspapers reported Wednesday.

They said shortages were developing because shopkeepers, anticipating that new price increases would be permitted, were withdrawing items from store shelves.

The government ordered price controls for thousands of items last month, attempting to cope with soaring inflation and labor unrest over a wage freeze.

The Belgrade daily *Vecernje Novosti* suggested that further price increases might be allowed soon, saying that prices of about 500 articles were expected to rise in the next two days.

The prices of numerous household durables, such as kitchen equipment, and of some groceries would be raised by as much as 108 percent, the newspaper said.

Prices of coal and electricity were increased 19.9 percent as of Wednesday, while about 100 products in supermarkets have been marked up by 30 percent to 50 percent, newspapers said.

The latest increases follow sharp price increases recently for gasoline, natural gas and bread.

Price inspectors reported that most stores had complied with the price controls, which restored prices for thousands of products to year-end levels. But thousands of prices were not reduced and others

may be raised with government approval by filing a 120-day advance notification.

The price control order was issued by the government on March 20 in response to a wave of strikes called to protest a wage freeze.

PUBLICATION JUDICIAIRE

CONTREFAÇON DE LA MARQUE



DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CHANEL

Sur appel de la Société SILGUE, d'un jugement rendu par le Tribunal de Grande Instance de BOBIGNY, en date du 21 janvier 1983,

La Cour d'Appel de Paris, par un arrêt du 6 mars 1986: La déboute de son appel;

Confirme le jugement déféré sur l'atteinte à la marque en précisant que la Société SILGUE s'est rendue coupable d'actes de contrefaçon de la marque n° 938 201 appartenant à la Société CHANEL;

Le confirme également sur l'interdiction faite sous astreinte à la Société SILGUE de faire usage de ladite marque et sur l'appel incident de la Société CHANEL;

Élève à 1.500.000 F (CENT CINQUANTE MILLE FRANCS) le montant de l'indemnité que la Société SILGUE devra lui payer pour toutes clauses de préjudice et à 15.000 F (QUINZE MILLE FRANCS) celui de la somme allouée au titre de l'article 700 du Nouveau Code de Procédure Civile, au profit de la Société CHANEL et à titre de dommages-intérêts supplémentaires;

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Herald Tribune

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Cautiously in Korea

South Korea is at once experiencing economic takeoff, wrenching political transition and continued military tension with North Korea. This may be the most critical year in its modern history. America, with a significant stake in the outcome, would be wise to resist the illusory temptation to engage in long-distance management, using its good offices to encourage Koreans to work out their own differences.

In two decades South Korea's economy has developed from staid agriculture to huge industrial plants pouring out cars, electronics and ships. Per capita income now exceeds \$2,000. A trade surplus should permit an end to capital imports and a start on repaying foreign debt.

But political development lags dangerously. Chun Doo Hwan promises to yield the presidency early next year, but will he also yield power? And will his successor have the democratic legitimacy needed to govern? The answers depend on the outcome of a deadlocked struggle over election rules. It pits a moderate, politically fractured opposition against a parliamentary majority. Powerful and politicized military leaders and an opposition backed by masses of radical students offstage stun compromise.

South Korea's military force of 600,000 is

united with 40,000 U.S. combat troops under a joint command, a legacy of the war. The threat from the North remains; its forces enjoy paper superiority in key military categories. The U.S. contingent and commitment redress the balance. But they associate Washington with some uglier moments of Korean politics. The use of Korean troops from the joint command to suppress a 1980 uprising in Kwangju stirred anti-Americanism among young Koreans.

Two-thirds of today's South Koreans were born after the end of the Korean War. They remember Kwangju, not Inchon. Many do not regard America as a defender against aggression from the North but as bulwark of the authoritarian status quo. They are less tied to the conservative rural past than their elders, less impressed with the rapid rise from economic want, more impatient for a wider political role.

Washington's present course seems sound: Maintain American forces at current levels while insulating them as far as possible from domestic politics; work toward serious negotiations between the two Koreas; encourage all factions, especially government and military, to seek reasonable compromise formulas.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Can't Embassies Be Safe?

President Reagan has now raised the issue of security at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from the bureaucratic to the political plane. He has put his secretaries of state and defense, among others, on the case. This is a belated but necessary response to scandals of two sorts: the chance discovery, by a confession, of the KGB's alleged corrupting of a few Marine Corps guards, and a coincidental decision to come to terms with the wall-to-wall bugging of the new embassy being built in Moscow.

The Marines have long been considered potential security risks. But they were the cheapest form of security available, and they have made themselves useful and pleasant to the diplomats in many unofficial ways. The diplomats who supervise them do a job that does not rank high on the foreign service schedule of priorities and which entails a diplomatic-military connection that is awkward at both ends.

Add to this the somewhat confusing ambience of the Moscow embassy, where, although the need for constant vigilance is harped on, ambassadors try to run an open and even relatively friendly operation — to demonstrate these "American" qualities and to get embassy people out into Soviet society to see a bit more of what is going on. The KGB girlfriend of one of the accused Marines came to a Spaso House party not as his date but as one of many Soviet employees invited by the embassy itself.

Few other countries use young servicemen for embassy security. They recruit special people. The host country is always responsible for an embassy's external security, so the internal people do not have to be strapping

marines. The small complement is not thought of as a defending force. The various ways in which young Marines could be better trained and supervised, augmented or replaced need urgent review. Even before this scandal broke, the State Department was moving to replace Soviet nationals in service jobs with American contract employees. This category of Americans, too, has its vulnerabilities. Again, not merely discipline but intelligent vigilance must be the key.

Then there is the 20-year matter of the new Soviet and American embassies. In a painfully unequal détente-era transaction whose details are still concealed, the Nixon and Ford administrations gave the Russians a piece of Wisconsin Avenue, high ground perfect for electronic surveillance and got back a dismal swamp. American officials then unaccountably let the Soviets forge ahead on their own chancery while the Kremlin tied up work in Moscow. Such is the mutual passion for intelligence "collection" that each side tried to bug the other's construction. Both got caught, but because of the different paces of work, in Washington the Soviets now have a building up, while in Moscow the Americans do not. On Tuesday President Reagan did what he had to do in reaffirming American determination not to let the Soviets use their new chancery until a U.S. counterpart is ready and secure — even if a brand new building must be erected at immense extra expense.

Americans have looked stupid, and have sometimes acted stupidly. Surely, tightening security at embassies in the many ways this must be done is not mission impossible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Terrorists Were Encouraged

Most of the damage to U.S. interests done by terrorism has been self-inflicted. We could have ignored terrorism entirely at first. That would have limited the damage, believe it or not. We could have shown a bit of sophistication, recognizing that terrorism depends for its power on our reaction to it, and has little power of its own except the power to disgust and horrify. We could have emulated our European friends: Deal with it where you can, as you can, but recognize at bottom that it's part of the cost of doing business in free societies, and don't let it drive your political agenda.

Or we could have gone hard on terrorism, meaning: Be cold — take your hits, bury your dead and cry in private. Be calculating — look for every opportunity to rescue your hostages, but never even think of having them back on any terms other than a rescue. Be consistent — look for every opportunity to hit at terrorists, demand the help of your friends — and make it a constant priority reasonably placed on your agenda; don't waver, don't threaten, don't send any signals at all — only strike.

Or we could do it the way we did. We opened with a gratuitous promise of restitution, which begged to be tested, and was. And was found wanting, repeatedly. Whenever we had a terrorist event we swore "no concessions" with such force and conviction that the declaration itself seemed to absolve us of the need to do anything else but swear "no concessions"; absolved us, indeed, so bravely did we say it, of even the obligation to mean what we said.

—From remarks by Noel C. Koch, formerly the Pentagon's top counterterrorism official, quoted in The Washington Post.

Onward and Outward in Space

Nearly 20 years have passed since Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon, culminating a decade of achievements in space. The lunar landing in 1969 was the high point of the American space program to date. Nothing since then has matched that accomplishment. The space program, our link to the future, lies in shambles amid the wreck-

age of the Challenger. What is needed now is vision. What is called for is a plan for space as bold as John Kennedy's plan to put a man on the moon. Just as the lunar landing was the right program for the 1960s, the right program for the 1990s will be a voyage to Mars.

This generation will be remembered for having taken the first step off this planet. Now it is time to take the next step. This generation went to the moon. The next generation should go to a planet. And the planet to go to is Mars. Its atmosphere and demeanor are the most Earthlike of all the planets, and getting there and back is within our technological grasp.

Landing on Mars would be a fantastic goal, and it would have a fantastically large price. It is estimated that an automated landing by clever machines would cost \$10 billion, and a round trip by astronauts would cost \$50 billion. But this could be an international undertaking. The space race of the 1960s need not be repeated. A trip to Mars could be done with the Russians, the Europeans and the Japanese, spreading the cost and the participation among many more of the world's people.

The exploration of space is among America's noblest endeavors. It should remain near the top of its national agenda. It is the right thing to do, and we should not slack from doing it. We should use our vast wealth wisely. As explorers have found out throughout history, exploration is wise, and it pays handsome dividends to boot.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, still reeling from the Challenger disaster, has moved cautiously in recent months in the direction of endorsing a Mars landing. Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory near Pasadena, which is NASA's center for planetary exploration, have been working out a plan for some time. NASA should now recommend this to the president, and the president should adopt it as the capstone of his presidency. If he wants to be remembered, this will be something to be remembered for.

The question is not whether we can afford to do it. The question is whether we can afford not to. On to Mars.

—The Los Angeles Times

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OPINION

Iran: A Most Dangerous Place for the Superpowers

By John K. Cooley

LONDON — In June 1979, about a week after Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev signed the SALT-2 arms control agreement, I lunched in Washington with a Middle East specialist from the Soviet Embassy, Mr. A.Z. He was a polyglot, well-spoken diplomat and almost certainly a senior KGB official. The sun was warm on the sidewalk café where we sat. It was tempting to reminisce about Beirut, Egypt, North Africa or other places where we had both worked. Instead I asked Mr. Z. "What is the most dangerous place or situation in the world today, for you and for us?"

Surely, I thought, he would reply: that the U.S. Senate will fail to ratify SALT-2. (It did fail to ratify it.) Or perhaps that Israel would finally invade Lebanon to try to crush the Palestinians (it did, in 1982) and that this time Syria, with or without Moscow's consent, would drag its Soviet ally into a war (it didn't).

What Mr. Z. said, without hesitating a moment, was: "Iran is the most dangerous place in the world today — for you and for us. We fooled around there." (That was when Harry Truman in 1946 had to threaten nuclear retaliation to get the Red Army out of two puppet

republics that it tried to support in northern Iran). "We got burned then. If you fool around, you will, too. We both have to watch Iran very, very closely."

That lunch took place after the overthrow of the shah but some months before the American hostages were taken in Tehran, after which the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Those events tested and finally helped to defeat President Carter's administration, and are still having repercussions now.

Nearly eight years later, the Soviet warning still sounds prophetic. Americans and Soviets have sat and watched Iran and Iraq exhaust themselves in nearly seven years of war. Yet Iran and its "Islamic revolution" are still major problems for both Washington and Moscow.

Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead may soon visit Iraq. He faces a difficult job: trying to reassure the war-weary Iraqis, just denied the sale of C-130 transport planes by the Reagan administration, that the White House's past clandestine arms-for-hostages deals with Iran do not mean that Americans want the Persian side to con-

quer the Arabs in this latest episode of their ancient conflict.

Says a veteran American executive, just back from a trip through Gulf states: "We've seen American credibility sink before, especially among those Arabs who still appreciate us and like doing business with us. But I have never seen it sink as low as today. Irangate has led the Saudis, the Jordanians and all the Gulf Arabs to conclude that if Israel wants the Gulf war to go on, and since Israel profits most from its continuation, it will go on. They no longer see any coherent U.S. policy. They see only an Israeli one, and they see the U.S. as firmly hitched up to it."

Kuwait's conservative rulers and the Reagan administration, fearing more Iranian attacks on Kuwait-bound shipping, have been trying to work together. Various schemes to convey or otherwise protect Gulf cargoes heading to and from Kuwait with American warships or American flags have been discussed in London and elsewhere. The essential obstacle has been that Kuwait is unwilling to extend a public invitation to Israel's chief ally to help.

The Soviets were even less willing

than the French or the British to be dragged into a multinational naval protection plan. Even before proclamation of President Carter's doctrine that an invisible chalk line drawn by the United States shields the Gulf's oil resources from the outreach of Soviet power in Afghanistan, the Soviets kept a minimum profile in the Gulf.

Moscow has confined itself patiently to seeking to step up oil and financial dealings with Saudi Arabia and its friends, as a stepping-stone toward restoring diplomatic relations — which already exist fully with Kuwait, and on paper with Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Iran is giving active help to the Moslem insurgents in Afghanistan, and there are restless stirrings in Tajikistan and other Soviet Moslem republics. So Mikhail Gorbachev must now be in agreement with analysts like Mr. Z.

Ever since Lenin, Soviet leaders have seen Islamic revival as potentially an even greater threat to survival of the Soviet system than orthodox Christianity. Stalin, Khrushchev and even Brezhnev tried to run the Soviet Islamic establishment, now paramount in the lives of close to 55 million Soviet citizens, through ob-

edient state clerics. But what worked for the Orthodox Church did not work as well for Islam, partly because the Soviet state inherited the imperial legacy of the czars, whose Russian armies had conquered, one by one, the rulers and states of the Central Asian Moslems.

Perhaps Richard Helms, a previous director of the CIA who was ambassador to the shah's Iran when I saw him in Tehran in 1974, was not too far wrong. At a briefing in the embassy he projected Iran as the geopolitical center of the world and the shah as a bulwark of Western power in the Asian landmass.

After the czar fell, Lenin and the Bolsheviks had to fight for about four years to defeat less well organized and less determined revolutionary rivals, but also enemies whose foreign supporters included the United States.

Perhaps Ayatollah Khomeini and his fellow Shiite revolutionaries will prevail, if they can defeat Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, in a struggle to extend Persian dominion into the Arab world. But in doing so they will have to overcome the basic aversion that their movement inspires in Washington and Moscow.

International Herald Tribune

America, Too, Would Benefit From Limiting the Arms Race

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is often said, by President Reagan among others, that Mikhail Gorbachev needs an arms control agreement for economic reasons. If limits were put on the arms race, the Soviet Union could devote more resources and talent to solving the severe problems of its civilian economy.

But the same could be said of the United States. It should be said, for the huge amount that America spends on weapons is one reason it has lost the economic edge to Japan and other countries. Arms spending puts a heavy burden on the American ability to compete in an increasingly competitive world.

The complex weapons of today require enormous capital investment. And the United States is short of capital because Americans do not save enough. With the great increase in military outlays in the Reagan years, the country has skimped on the investment needed for innovative, higher-quality civilian products.

Weapons development also requires scientists and engineers in large numbers, so civilian enterprises suffer a brain drain. While the brightest Japanese researchers are pushing at the frontier of electronics or automated production techniques, many of America's are working on nuclear weaponry or delivery systems that one trusts will never be used.

President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative is an extreme example of the diversion of resources, human and material, from the regular economy. The program is spending \$3 billion this year and wants \$30 billion more from

Congress over the next five years. Scientists at universities across the country are working on lucrative SDI contracts instead of basic research or civilian technologies.

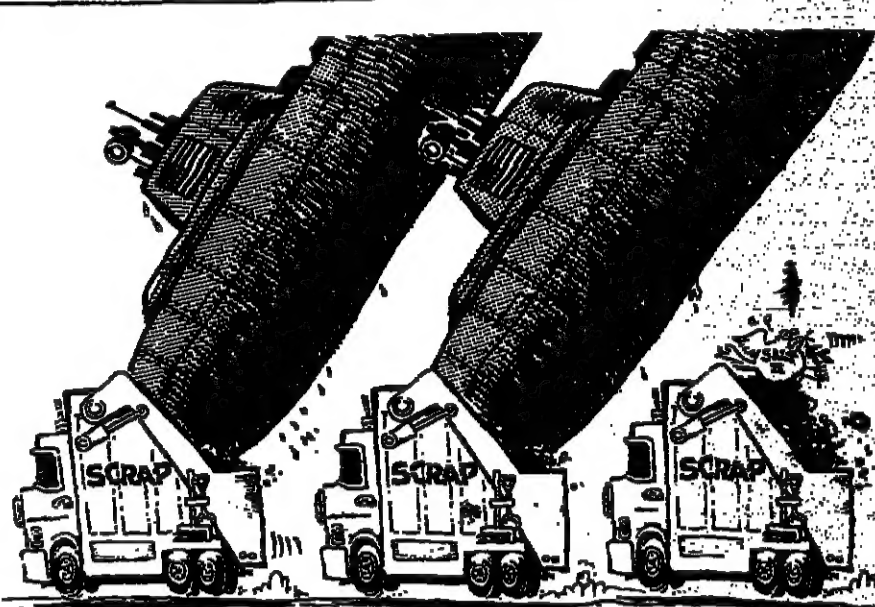
Spokesmen for the military-industrial-academic complex say the economy gets spin-offs from military research and development. But programs such as SDI are so esoteric, and so secret, that the spin-off theory is unconvincing.

Simon Ramo, a founder of the TRW Company, a key figure in missile development and a Defense Department consultant on SDI, has said: "In the past 30 years, had the total dollars we spent on military R&D been expended in those areas of science and technology promising the most economic progress, we probably would be today where we are now going to find ourselves arriving technologically in the year 2000."

The fancy new weapons systems on which America spends so many billions subvert its competitive ability in a particular way. They are built in an economic never-never land, where there is only one customer and the supplier is seldom penalized for spectacular cost overruns.

The examples of disaster in weapons procurement are endless. Tanks, aircraft and various kinds of missiles have ended up, after years of development, grotesquely more expensive than planned — and less effective.

Whether such follies are the fault of manufacturers or of the military purchases may be debated. What is clear is that the way America orders and makes weapons is a powerful disincentive to efficiency and competitiveness.



By SACK in the Massachusetts Air and Transport.

Think of the B-1 bomber, killed by President Carter but resurrected by President Reagan. The air force is supposed to have 100 bombers by a year from now, but there are so many faults in the planes that some experts say they will not be fully operational until the year 1991. The air force has asked Congress for \$800 million this year to fix the B-1s it already has. The old strategic bomber, the eight-engine B-52, has been called too expensive to operate: \$7,000 an hour. The four-engine B-1 costs about \$21,000 an hour to fly.

A newspaper analysis of the B-1 called it "a flying Edsel." The Edsel, Ford's automobile misadventure, had to be written off at heavy cost. But the air force will keep the B-1 go-

ing, however extravagant, however inefficient. The lesson of all this is plain. American officials, in their obsession with the Soviet threat, do America severe economic damage. In the zeal to build ever more, newer, bigger weapons, the United States is wasting the intellectual energy and physical substance needed for the real challenge it faces.

The challenge is economic: to make America competitive again, especially with the hard-working countries of East Asia. Responding to that is much more complicated, politically, than denouncing the evil Soviet empire. Which candidate for president will understand? Who will say honestly that priorities must change?

The New York Times

Nicaragua: To Save the Contras, Reagan Must Broaden His Policy

By William S. Cohen, Nancy Landon Kassebaum and Warren B. Rudman

The writers are Republican senators from Maine, Kansas and New Hampshire, respectively.

WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan contras have been placed on a life-support system that is likely to be withdrawn by October unless fundamental changes in policy occur.

A year ago we proposed an approach aimed at helping to define a long-term U.S. policy. It called for a multi-track effort to promote the democratic aspirations of the Nicaraguan people and support Latin American efforts to ensure regional stability. The approach was incorporated in legislation that has now been in effect for five months.

Our package was premised on a recognition that there are no short-term solutions to the difficulties in Central America. Our concern centered on the large Soviet and Cuban military presence in Nicaragua, tampering by the Sandinistas in the affairs of their neighbors and the anti-democratic character of Sandinist rule.

We also raised serious concerns about the contras' forces, in particular their ill-defined goals, their sometimes bleak record on human rights and their inability to unify behind an agreed set of objectives.

In the five months since the legislation was enacted, the record of implementation has been mixed. On contra

reform, although efforts have been made, the disarray and fractiousness in the contra leadership leave grave doubts about the future.

The United States has not yet developed a diplomatic policy for the region. Much emphasis has instead been placed on military action by the contras. Disproportionate emphasis on this aspect of U.S. policy is counterproductive. It casts doubt on objective, generates international sympathy for the Sandinistas and undermines domestic support for U.S. policy.

Recent talks among the Central American democracies, culminating in the draft proposal by President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica, are encouraging. Concerns regarding some elements of the proposal need to be addressed, but the concept of an indigenous Central American settlement has raised hopes for peace in the hemisphere.

The Reagan administration's attitude, however, has been — once again — mixed, ranging from reported efforts to forestall Central American support for the Arias proposal to the endorsement of the thrust of the ini-

te on the eve of the recent congressional debate on aid to the contras.

U.S. policy must also include the provision of sustained economic assistance to the Central American democracies. No matter what happens to the contras or Nicaragua, economic development is essential to promote the long-term stability of the region.

We must, of course, take account of the actions of the Sandinist government. Nicaragua continues to pose a threat to its neighbors and has maintained its repressive domestic policies. This underscores, in our view, the need for a sustained and balanced policy to deal with the security concerns of the United States and its Latin American neighbors.

At this critical juncture, we believe that only through a balanced, multi-dimensional policy can the United States achieve its objective of ensuring regional security and promoting national reconciliation in Nicaragua. Consequently, we have made clear that in weighing the merits of future requests for assistance in Nicaragua we will consider as key factors the

implementation of such a program. The following elements are basic to the development of this policy:

- A more active and consistent U.S. role in support of regional initiatives. To make clear that the objective is a negotiated settlement, it is essential to formulate a consistent diplomatic strategy that supports and complements the efforts of the Central American democracies and meets U.S. security concerns.
- In the near term, there are opportunities for progress that should not be allowed to slip by. Foremost is the Arias proposal. The United States should lend general support to this new effort which gives the Central Americans the chance to take the lead in resolving regional problems.
- The United States has legitimate concerns about specific provisions. The agreement should, for example, address the question of Soviet military support for the Sandinistas, the timing of elections and the need to make the declaration of a cease-fire coincide with a lifting of the state of emergency in Nicaragua. But these concerns should be addressed within the context of overall support for the regional diplomatic process, not as a way of stopping it dead in its tracks.

There may also be an opportunity for progress on the issue of U.S. willingness to negotiate bilaterally with the Sandinistas, but only if they talk directly with the contras. Members of the Nicaraguan resistance have indicated that they are willing to be flexible on this issue and perhaps accept dialogue through intermediaries. Washington should be exploring the options for overcoming this diplomatic stumbling block.

Further support for contra reform and coordination. To strengthen claims to legitimacy and better position themselves to play a role in negotiations, the contras must demonstrate significant progress toward broadening their leadership base, defining a clear program for democracy, subordinating the military forces to civilian leadership, eliminating human rights abuses and coordinating their military and political efforts. Unless the contras present a clear political and moral alternative to the Sandinistas, they will not win the support of the Nicaraguan people.

• An accounting of funds made available to the contras. The recent revelations concerning the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of funds to the contras have understandably contributed to the public's skepticism regarding the administration's policies toward Nicaragua. The public, as well as Congress, deserves an accounting.

• A sustained program for regional economic and security assistance. It is essential to continue to use U.S. leverage to support efforts to reduce economic disparities, human rights violations and political injustice in countries that receive U.S. assistance. The United States has to address the threat that Nicaragua poses to the region, but it must also face the problems of poverty and political oppression that give rise to insurgent movements. We in Congress must work with the administration on proposals for economic aid as well as on proposals for spurring investment in the region and promoting fair trade.

In sum, if the administration has any hope of broadening the appeal of the contra program, it will have to broaden the program's approach.

The Washington Post

Trade: Who Disciplines the Players?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — As financial leaders meet in Washington all this week in what amounts to a preview of the June economic summit in Venice, there is a mood of exasperation. Problems of trade, budget deficits and international debt are growing, but no major government is willing to discipline its economy in the interest of global stability.

"The best part of the Venice summit will be Venice itself," said a former European Community administrator at a session among European, Canadian, Japanese and American officials and businessmen convened by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

To which one of the officials preparing the Venice summit agenda whispered in an aside: "Venice will be like Hamlet, until the prince."

At least five of the seven summit leaders enjoy a popularity rating of less than 50 percent at home. Polls show that Ronald Reagan has slipped to a 48 percent approval rating; Margaret Thatcher to 38 percent; Helmut Kohl to 35 percent; Yasuhiro Nakasone to 24 percent; François Mitterrand to 17 percent. François Mitterrand has a 56 percent rating. No figure is available from Italy.

Most Western leaders, moreover, will be facing national elections within an 18-month period, a situation hardly conducive to making statesmanlike decisions on global affairs for the long run. Moreover, there is a

sense of déjà vu. The problems have been rehearsed fruitlessly at countless Group of Five, IMF, World Bank and economic summit meetings.

At the Georgetown session, representatives of both U.S. political parties and houses of Congress made clear that America is moving fast onto a tit-for-tat protectionist path. There is no real prospect of coping with the gut problem: a substantial reduction of the U.S. budget deficit.

Japan shows little sign of trying to mollify the generally held view that it is unwilling to accept a major increase in imports from either its industrial partners or Third World countries.

Europe, far behind in a critical technology race, claims that "Euro-sclerosis" is yesterday's story, yet unemployment continues at 11 percent. In effect, some Europeans are saying: Don't push us on economic growth. West Germany, the key to what happens in the rest of Europe, makes clear that its strong ideological resistance to economic expansion has not changed despite a stagnating economy.

Morgan Guaranty economist Rimmer de Vries said he concludes that because governments will not act, a U.S. recession will turn out to be the only way to cut the trade deficit. And that could lead to a global downturn.

There is a special sense of discouragement about prospects for Venice.

compared to the more hopeful climate before the Tokyo summit last year. Since then the outlook has worsened, particularly in the trade area, with the U.S. deficit expanding rather than declining as had been expected with a sharp fall in the dollar.

Some watchers of the international scene feel that there must be major changes in the Bretton Woods international institutions — the IMF and World Bank — and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the organization that is supposed to monitor rules governing world trade. All of these big bureaucracies face problems of a magnitude not contemplated when they were set up more than 40 years ago.

A new Bretton Woods conference is needed, some say, to develop a brand new set of institutions. But it is hard to believe that national priorities, which obviously take precedence over global commitments, will allow international institutions to exercise the clout they need.

Can anyone envision a GATT powerful enough to tell Japan or Taiwan to drop trade restrictions? Or an IMF strong enough to tell the United States to cut its budget deficit or to tell West Germany that it ought to aim for a 4 percent growth rate instead of zero inflation? Or to force all trade partners to adjust their exchange rates? I can't — at least, not until a crisis overwhelms us.

The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: England Surprised

PARIS — The last international Rugby football match of the season attracted a record crowd [on April 8] when England beat France by 18 points to 8. More than 20,000 spectators at the Parc des Princes. Striking testimony to France's steadily increasing interest in outdoor athletic sports. Among the spectators were hundreds of the Englishmen who have been passing the Easter holidays in the French capital. Warned by the error made last year by Scotland, the English sent a very strong team, which proved victorious; but the Frenchmen, when they recovered from the surprise of the first furious assaults, gave evidence of skill and power of resistance which suggest that victory will not always in future, as it has in the past, remain with the friendly English contestants. France has in embryo Carpentiers of the football field.

1937: Italy Withdraws

PARIS — Following attacks on France in the Italian press during the past week, the Football Federation of Paris was informed from Rome [on April 8] that the Italian soccer team, which was to play a French national team in the Parc des Princes, would not come to Paris and that the match would be canceled. The reason given in Rome was that the French Federation could not give assurances against anti-Italian demonstrations on the football ground. This was denied by the Paris Federation, which declared that it had informed the Italian Federation of its fears of anti-Italian or anti-Fascist demonstrations were groundless. The last time an Italian national match was played in an international match was at Vicenza, March 22, when the game broke up in disorder, the spectators booing the Italians, the players coming to blows.

OPINION

They Mix a Drink, Light Up
And Fulminate About Coke

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Not since Muhammad Ali lost his boxing title for refusing the draft during the Vietnam War has so much hypocrisy swamped the American press and the airwaves as in the sad case of Dwight Gooden, baseball's boy wonder, who recently tested positive for cocaine use.

I am too old to be part of a drug generation and have no use for stimulants or depressants that can be smoked, sniffed, injected or swallowed in capsule. My indulgence has been alcohol, a far more widely used and equally addictive poison that knows no limits of age or era.

Therefore I have no inclination to condone Mr. Gooden's foolish offense. But the tides of condemnation, innuendo, moralism, holy outrage and pious preaching that have surged from his failed urine test make me want to throw up. In a society that provides the world's largest and most avid market for drugs and liquor, let him who is without sin cast the first stone.

There is no evidence, for example, that Mr. Gooden is a cocaine addict, or even a seriously troubled user. His teammates, including those familiar with cocaine, noticed no signs of it.

The test he failed was presumptive evidence only that cocaine traces were present. Even if accurate — and these tests can be misleading — it did not disclose how much of the drug had been used, or how often. But the doom-shouters and finger-pointers have not scrupled to wait upon evidence that Mr. Gooden may have a serious problem.

There is no evidence, either, that cocaine caused his pitching performance to fall off last year. It may have; but plenty of athletes follow superb seasons, like Mr. Gooden's 24 victories for the

Mets in 1985, with merely good ones, such as his 17 in 1986. Nor is there proof that some troublesome off-field incidents involving him were drug-related. They may have been, but, as with his pitching, accusations ought to be based on facts, not assumptions.

As for the charge that this athlete "failed" or "let down" his fans, that is merely true. But whether because he thought he could pass it or because he wanted to be caught, he volunteered for the test that he failed. And the greater question — how he conducts himself over a career and in his longer life — cannot be answered by a single drug test.

If the 22-year-old now overcomes whatever problem he may have, and conducts himself sensibly and honorably in the years ahead, he will be a better example to his fellow human beings than many of those in baseball and its press boxes who as eagerly condemn as they once praised him.

Beer is an alcoholic beverage; alcohol is a drug; and baseball is heavily supported by beer — both the beer sold at the park and often spilled or poured all over unsuspecting people in the lower stands by rowdies from above, and the beer hawked like so much popcorn on broadcasts of the games. How many baseball men who religiously deplore drugs profit from beer sales and beer-drinking than many of those in baseball and its press boxes who as eagerly condemn as they once praised him.

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The New York Times



"But if any terrorist started a nuclear war — POW!"

\$40 Million + You Name It = \$29.95

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Concerning the sale of Van Gogh's "The Sunflowers" for \$40 million, a few observations.

It is quite right that the Art World (as it designates itself in the headlines) is "shocked" by the transaction, but there is a dirty little secret here that is the source of some gratification. But wait a moment on that one.

The most specific example of the shock was the statement made by Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He gave the loudest whistle. It had a little of the sound of a death rattle.

"I feel like a fossil awakened in another era. The commission alone paid to Christie's exceeds the Metropolitan's total art purchase funds for a year. Therefore I feel so removed from this phenomenon I can only watch in amazement."

The economic event has this meaning: that, at the price level for the masters suggested by the Van Gogh sale, museums are out of business.

It is amusing to apply to art the economic techniques practiced most recently by the Hunt brothers when, in 1977, they attempted to corner the silver market. The technique is as old as macroeconomics: Buy up the controlling supply of any goods, and you control the effective price. OPEC did it with oil, until OPEC fell apart, and the Hunt brothers had silver selling for \$48 an ounce.

Now imagine a situation in which, say, a Japanese cartel decided to corner the market in old masterpieces. It would need to be very well capitalized. Van Gogh (we are using round figures) has a hundred canvases of comparable or near

comparable value. That is \$4 billion right there — for just one of, say, 50 artists who attain to that rank. Renoir painted or drew 17,000 canvases.

But just as the Hunt brothers were finally done in by all the silver coming out from under the mattress, the Old Masters Cartel would almost certainly be done in by the marginal sale from the

MEANWHILE

marginal museum. The Albuquerque Museum of Modern Art might decide that the people of Albuquerque would be better off with \$40 million worth of other things than with one Van Gogh.

Professor Edward Banfield of Harvard University wrote a very provocative book several years ago called "The Democratic Muse." The book drove art dealers and museums crazy by asserting two or three propositions.

The first is that reproductive techniques have reached a level of competence comparable to audio technology. If somebody slips a shower curtain over you, you will not be able to tell whether you are surrounded by a symphony orchestra or by amplification so refined as to make absolutely the same sounds. By the same token, Professor Banfield reminds us, spectrographic whiz-bang techniques permit the reproduction of an oil painting with such fidelity as to make it impossible for the expert to distinguish the reproduction from the facsimile.

Indeed, in order to preserve the iden-

tity of the originals it is usually required that the reproduction be an inch longer or an inch shorter, for the record.

We have had, Professor Banfield points out, lawsuits having to do with the question whether this canvas or that one is an original or a forgery. Five experts will be invited in, they will spend hours examining the pictures and the ruling will be 3-to-2 in favor of Version A. Whereupon Version A is worth \$5 million and Version B is worth \$25 million. Question: Does that really make sense?

If even experts can be fooled, cannot laymen expect to get the same pleasure from viewing Version B that they will now get from viewing Version A?

Ah, some will say, but a part of the pleasure of viewing Version A is that the public is viewing something worth \$5 million. To which the professor says: You could draw as big a crowd by accumulating \$5 million in hundred dollar bills and piling them on a shelf in the museum.

The suspicion crystallizes that the preposterous price of original art works is a subtle collusion between the art dealers and the collectors. And the question inevitably arises: Have they not overplayed their hand?

If modern technology has indeed permitted us to live in a museum without walls, why not do to great paintings what we have done to great music: put them on discs and sell them for \$29.95 each?

The Van Gogh sale may do to art what the incremental silver dollar did to the Hunts when somebody turned it in to their perspiring cartel and said: Here, give me \$75 for this \$1 piece of silver.

Universal Press Syndicate

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No, the INF Deal Would Be Good for the NATO Alliance

Regarding "Moscow's INF Proposal Would Be a Bad Deal for the NATO Alliance" (April 2) by John Deutch, Brent Scowcroft and R. James Woolsey:

The writers' arguments seem shortsighted. They maintain that the United States should withdraw its proposal, first made in 1981, to ban all intermediate-range nuclear forces from Europe.

But such a zero solution would not leave U.S. security guarantees "virtually unopposed," since even after removal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles there are still thousands of nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe, including INF bombers. Moreover, Washington insists on concurrent constraints for the most threatening of these shorter-range systems in a first INF agreement.

The argument that a ban on INF missiles in Europe would leave a gap in the escalation ladder of flexible response and therefore undermine deterrence is equally flawed. To deter a Soviet attack NATO must confront an aggressor with the credible risk that any war in Europe could ultimately escalate to a strategic nuclear exchange. It is uncertainty that counts. Thinking in terms of a continuum of

of public reassurance as to NATO's defensive character would be restored.

This would be the first nuclear disarmament treaty in Europe and would thereby reduce the military confrontation on a continent which is armed to the teeth. The zero proposal should therefore be maintained and supported.

THOMAS RISSE-KAPPEN,
Research Associate,
Hessische Stiftung Friedens-
und Konfliktforschung,
Frankfurt.

Borlaug in Tunisia, Too

"An Old Hand Launches a Green Revolution in Africa" is not quite the correct heading for the column by Richard Critchfield (March 27), unless you do not count Tunisia among the African countries. As early as 1967, the Tunisian office of the Agency for International Development ran a lively program with experimental wheat plots under Dr. Sam Litzenburger — a program monitored by Norman Borlaug himself.

After one of Dr. Borlaug's visits, I happened to be on the same plane with

him when he left Tunis. He told me that he really had wanted to be a doctor but that his family could not afford the long years of study during the Depression. "And so I became an agricultural chemist," he said. To think how the world has benefited from this circumstance — and is continuing to benefit from it.

NAN RONSHEIM,
Málaga, Spain.

Angolans Support UNITA

Regarding "CIA Is Said to Aid Rebels in Angola via Zaire Base" (Feb. 2):

The fact that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has been able to sustain itself and expand its area of control during the last 10 years with limited outside support, while the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola still depends on 30,000 Cubans to prop up its regime, attests to UNITA's strength. A guerrilla force must depend on popular support for its survival; no amount of outside aid could have maintained an unpopular struggle.

Only a strong, credible UNITA with clear U.S. support will persuade the

MPLA to negotiate an end to the struggle and rid Angola of foreign domination.

CHIH-CHIEN HSU,
Taipei.

There's More to the Pope

You misrepresent the beliefs of faithful Roman Catholics and show contempt for their pope by publishing Oil-phant's Adam and Eve cartoon (March 30). This type of distortion promotes nothing but confusion and misunderstanding. A good newspaper should be liberal and open enough to fairly examine Catholic moral teachings, which consist of much more than yes or no.

T.J. THORBURN,
Rome.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



"Some guys have all the luck..."

Botha Steps Up Criticism Of Natal Power Sharing

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

DURBAN, South Africa — An innovative plan to share political power between Natal Province's black majority and its white minority is becoming mired in the national campaign for whites-only parliamentary elections next month, casting doubt on whether it will go to a formal referendum.

The proposed multiracial constitution, agreed on in November after eight months of negotiations, is becoming a campaign issue as President Pieter W. Botha's ruling National Party confronts a growing challenge from the political right.

Mr. Botha and several senior cabinet ministers who face electoral battles against conservative candidates or breakaway independents have stepped up their criticism of the Natal power-sharing plan. They warn that it offers inadequate guarantees to minorities because of its one-man, one-vote formula.

Although Mr. Botha has said that he does not oppose a debate by Natal's blacks and whites on provincial constitutional reform, he has been promoting the idea of a national forum at the central government level in recent campaign speeches.

The president appears to be returning to the idea of an advisory National Statutory Council that was backed last year by the National Party. The council, which would include blacks, would help the government plan a new constitution giving a share of power to all races.

Beyond narrow political considerations, however, lies the government's fundamental philosophy about the basic rights of citizens.

South African leaders always have spoken in terms of "constitutional dispensation," a phrase meaning that constitutional rights are handed down, or dispensed, to the people by the central government as it sees fit.

The Natal constitutional convention in November, which was called an *indaba* after the Zulu word for a council on a serious matter, brought together representatives of 36 moderate groups in an effort to resolve the country's political and social crisis.

Natal, the smallest of South Africa's four provinces, accounts for less than one-sixth of the country's population. The conferees proposed a merger of white-ruled Natal and black-ruled KwaZulu (Zululand), which is the government-designated tribal "homeland" situated within Natal's borders.

The province would have a two-chamber legislature with one house

chosen on the basis of one-man, one-vote. This would inevitably result in the election of a black prime minister.

The other chamber would guarantee an equal number of seats to blacks, Indians, white English-speakers and white Afrikaans-speakers.

Each group would have veto power over any legislation affecting its language, religion or culture.

The *indaba* also proposed a strong bill of rights guaranteeing civil liberties. South Africa does not have a bill of rights.

The proposal was widely hailed here and abroad as a possible national model. At the same time, it was criticized by some officials because it unquestionably would dilute the authority of the central government, which the National Party has controlled since 1948.

That opposition has increased in the first weeks of the parliamentary election campaign. In addition to fears that the central government's authority would be weakened is a wariness by whites in the country's other provinces, particularly in the more conservative Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Peter Mansfield, communications director of the KwaZulu-Natal *indaba*, estimated that virtually all members of the far-right Conservative and Reconstituted National parties and about half the members of the National Party are against the power-sharing plan.

"Obviously, in a polarized society like South Africa, it is not easy to get proposals like this accepted by all races," Mr. Mansfield said. "Obviously, whites on the right and blacks on the left will oppose the *indaba*."

He noted that the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition, and the outlawed African National Congress both have rejected the proposal as a diversion from their struggle to end minority white rule nationally.

He said that the plan would, among other things, "put the final nail into the homeland policy." The government has sought through its homeland policy to achieve racial separation through 10 self-governing tribal quasi-states.

"It would be a major step forward for South Africa," Mr. Mansfield said.

He added that, if the central government refused to allow Natal to hold a formal referendum on the proposals, the *indaba* steering committee would test public opinion through an extensive polling procedure, probably in November or December.



Japanese sailors offering a toast after their final Antarctic voyage to hunt whales.

Japan to Kill 875 Whales for Research

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — After announcing an end to five decades of commercial whaling in Antarctic waters, Japan said Wednesday that it plans to send a fleet back to the area late this year to kill 875 whales for research purposes.

That would equal 45 percent of the number that Japanese whalers caught in their final commercial season there, which ended last month. After examination by specialists, the research whales would be sold on the ordinary market in Japan.

The purpose of the research, Japanese officials said, is to help end a worldwide moratorium on commercial whaling organized by the commission. Last year, Japan

grudgingly agreed to abide by it starting in 1988 and last month announced its fleet had concluded commercial operations in one of its major hunting grounds, Antarctica. The ships would kill a random selection of 825 minke and 50 sperm whales. They would be dissected for data on such things as pregnancy rates, life span and male-female ratios. A whale's age cannot be accurately determined by observation, officials said, but becomes clear when deposits in the ears are examined.

Eight hundred-seventy five whales is the minimum needed for reliable scientific data, officials said. All 875 would be taken from this fall to the spring of 1988, with the Japanese government subsidizing the privately owned vessels conducting the hunt.

Japanese officials said the moratorium allows countries to conduct research whaling and set their own quotas. It also allows the meat to be sold to defray costs. Iceland is the only country now doing so, with plans for 120 a year, while Norway and South Korea are reported to be considering it.

Police Interrogate 3 Nigerian Editors

Reuters

LAGOS — Three editors of Newswatch, the Nigerian magazine banned after it published a secret report on the country's future political system, are being held by police for questioning, a government official said Wednesday.

Duro Ogunbade, chief spokesman for Nigeria's leader, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, said that the

editor in chief, Ray Ekpu; his deputy, Dan Agbese, and the managing editor, Yakubu Mohammed, were "with the police for interrogation."

The military government said the report was illegally obtained and then published after officials and media professional bodies had advised the magazine, founded two years ago, to drop the story.

Bustles, Minis Cross Atlantic

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The New York collections are on and the word out of Seventh Avenue is short, short, short. The American designers are on the same wavelength as their European colleagues.

Even Bill Blass, who dresses "ladies" swept them off their feet with a short, baby doll collection that got mixed reviews. Calvin Klein fared better with a spare, short and unfussy look very much in keeping with his clean, American sportswear tradition.

Blass's fans were disappointed by the very young and kooky styles, and distinctly upset by the mini hemlines. But Blass said: "It's been a long time since I've had such fun. Short looks fresh and new. I'm not

NEW YORK FASHION

saying that all my customers should wear miniskirts but, if they chop their skirts by a couple of inches, I'll have achieved my purpose."

When told of possible store resistance, Blass, whose collection is taken on tour to at least 50 cities throughout the United States, said: "I think there is a whole new woman who will accept changes. I'm counting on her much more than on the stores." One buyer, who asked not to be identified, said he resented having to sell the little girl look to older women. "The price is definitely not little girl," he said.

Blass's collection, especially the evening, was Christian Lacroix revisited. Puffs, bubbles and bustles were all over but delivered with a simpler, easier hand. Bustles, for instance, which are vastly complicated concoctions in Paris, were reduced to two side panels gathered at the back into a bow and voilà, a bustle. What customers objected to the most were all the swirly, short and ruffy baby doll dresses, which were a far cry from Blass's usual adult, sophisticated look.

Actually, Blass is on the right track. Although fashion experts and Lacroix himself may think that puffed dresses are passé, one has the feeling that they are just beginning to make an impact in this vast country where the fashion machine moves slowly. At a so-called Spring Dance at the Metropolitan Museum of Art the other night, short and puffy dresses were the only striking new note in a mass of indifferent evening clothes.

Blass, who said puffed dresses were the only things selling in the stores last season, has found the look. On a long, black velvet torso, he attached black-and-white satin heart-shaped checks, striped black and white taffeta or a cluster of cabbage roses.

There was still some old Blass in this collection. The suit-with-raincoat group, in several different checks, stood out, as did all the fake jungle prints. Broadtail suits and sequined paisley suits told a familiar deluxe story. Sable cuffs and hems were also in that category and fresh, bright colors, including a sharp poppy red, were in Blass's tradition. The combination of back-decoleté sweaters and satin skirts was all-out American and all-out Blass.

As skirts go up, the leg story keeps emerging. In most collections, legwear was opaque and blended with the colors of the outfits. At Blass's there was a wide variety of hose from ribbed to lace. For evening, however, it was back to sheer legs and high heels.

Calvin Klein got a rousing ovation with a collection that did not include a single puff. Klein said before the show that he is into a whole new mood. He has bought a new house and is moving away from clean, contemporary decor into eclectic clutter filled with objects and sculptures.

Klein showed a leggy collection and some pretty sharp curves, offset by stretch fabrics, the newest thing on the market. "They feel sensual and comfortable," he said. He, too, took a firm stand for short. "Long is old-fashioned and static," he said. How short skirts should be depends "on how good you feel, on how



Bill Blass's red taffeta bubble dress.

good your legs are." There was no glow in his collection, only mat fabrics.

Short coats included a group of check coats in brown checks worn over stretch jersey chemises and tights. Tall boots climbed over the knee. Black, stretch turtleneck sweaters outlined athletic torsos. Silk raincoats were also cropped short and worn over snug miniskirts.

The one-button suit, with ultra-long jacket over a mini, was a sharp departure from Klein's famous pants. The dangerously diving V décolleté signaled the beginning of a new and surprisingly aggressive sexy look. Long the arbiter of the girl-next-door, Klein has indeed changed.

Colors included a lot of black for evening, especially the so-called couture group, about 30 pieces that Klein makes for Bergdorf Goodman. Made of expensive French lace, these include neat, short suits as well as mermaid dresses finished with a generous satin ruffle.

Carolina Herrera's collection, whose beginning — particularly the sable-lined coats — was inspired by Blass while the end was totally Lacroix, was not up to her usual standards. Notably lacking were the great entrance dresses that Herrera does so well.

GORBACHEV: Architect of Soviet Change Faces Entrenched Resistance

(Continued from Page 1)

social chaos, interpreted as an assurance to ideologues who may view the trend of change alone as a threat to socialist order.

According to the consensus of reformist Soviet economists — including Abel G. Aganbegian, Oleg T. Bogomolov and Leonid Abalkin — the current economic changes are unlikely to yield major results for two to five years.

"In economic life, the changes are not visible yet," said Mr. Bogomolov, director of the Institute for World Socialist Systems. "They may take four years, maybe five years, maybe longer. But they will be achieved."

Conceding that the changes introduced so far are limited and will thus only yield limited results, Mr. Abalkin said he expects a shift in the next three to four years from a stage of limited experimental reforms to a program of "radical improvements in all aspects of the economic system."

Mr. Aganbegian, an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev and arguably the Soviet Union's leading reformist economist, concurred with the prognosis. "By any account, we have just made the first steps," he said. Identifying the reform of the Soviet price system — as yet unresolved — as "the most important event in the whole of the reconstruction," Mr. Aganbegian said that "preparation for that will take two to three years."

Since Mr. Gorbachev ushered in the era of reform in a celebrated speech in April 1985, the Soviet leadership has introduced more than 200 new measures aimed at making the economy perform more efficiently, Mr. Aganbegian said.

The most important are: legislation encouraging cooperatives and individual labor initiatives; an experiment in self-financing of major Soviet enterprises; a rule allowing collective farms to publicly market 30 percent of their produce; a draft law on socialist enterprise that should allow enterprises more independence from the government ministries.

Besides price reforms, the broader future plans would deal with

such controversial matters as new wage and taxation reforms. Such topics that have been taboo for years, according to Mr. Abalkin, who heads the Economic Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Under this plan, wages would be paid according to performance levels and prices would be based more rigidly on cost to eliminate state subsidies, which amount to an estimated \$75 billion a year for food alone.

One unknown ingredient in the pace of the transition to the next

Gorbachev's campaign has suffered from bickering over everything from project financing to whether some changes violate the norms of socialism.

stage of reforms, however, is the commitment of the Soviet political leadership — including the ruling Politburo and the Central Committee — to the more controversial measures.

Mr. Gorbachev has announced that at its next plenum in June, the Central Committee will address the issue of what he calls radical reform. But it is unclear whether the committee will agree to such issues as a change in the price structure, Mr. Aganbegian and other economists have indicated.

Opposition to the reforms was established early and has not faded. Mr. Gorbachev has called the mainstay of the resistance a "mechanism of inertia" in the face of "reconstruction," and divided it into sectors, including organs of the Communist Party, the general public and, above all, the vast army of bureaucrats responsible for carrying out the changes.

The motivating force sustaining the Soviet drive — and distinguishing the Soviet effort from similar struggles to revive socialist economies in Hungary, China and South-east Asia — is the close and often aggressive involvement of the country's leader. During his two years in office, Mr. Gorbachev's push for reforms has assumed the emotional fervor of a crusade.

In a country marked by decades of conservative rule, a Kremlin leader playing the role of reformer is widely perceived as an anomaly. Mr. Gorbachev sometimes seems isolated, in style if not in substance, from his 10 colleagues on the Politburo. These differences in style and public approach to the reforms often prompt speculation about his standing in the ruling body and whether he is risking the fate of the former Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, who was removed by opponents in 1964 while promoting

purged of old guard members who were the biggest potential threat to the 56-year-old leader.

Ever without Mr. Gorbachev, the movement for economic reform would likely prevail among many Soviet economists and managers simply because it is so direly needed.

And yet, according to various Soviet officials, the struggle to overcome resistance and skepticism has achieved little progress. "The Soviet public was not psychologically prepared for these reforms," said Fyodor Burlatsky, a journalist for the official weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.

"The Chinese, used to political gyrations, had the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s as a warm-up," he said. "The Hungarians announced their reforms 10 years before they started them. We had virtually 60 years of conservative government and then — bang! — the reforms came from on high, Gorbachev and his colleagues. Everyone ran for cover."

Stalin's dominant personality left a powerful impression among the people of the Soviet Union. He is still remembered as much as a labor disciplinarian and industrializer as the purveyor of mass terror. Until the beginning of the 1980s, bus and truck drivers regularly propped his picture inside their vehicles.

In his drive to industrialize the Soviet Union, Stalin at first met stiff resistance, too. The frustration of confronting such a stubborn public disdain for modernization may have exacerbated Stalin's penchant to use ruthless force.

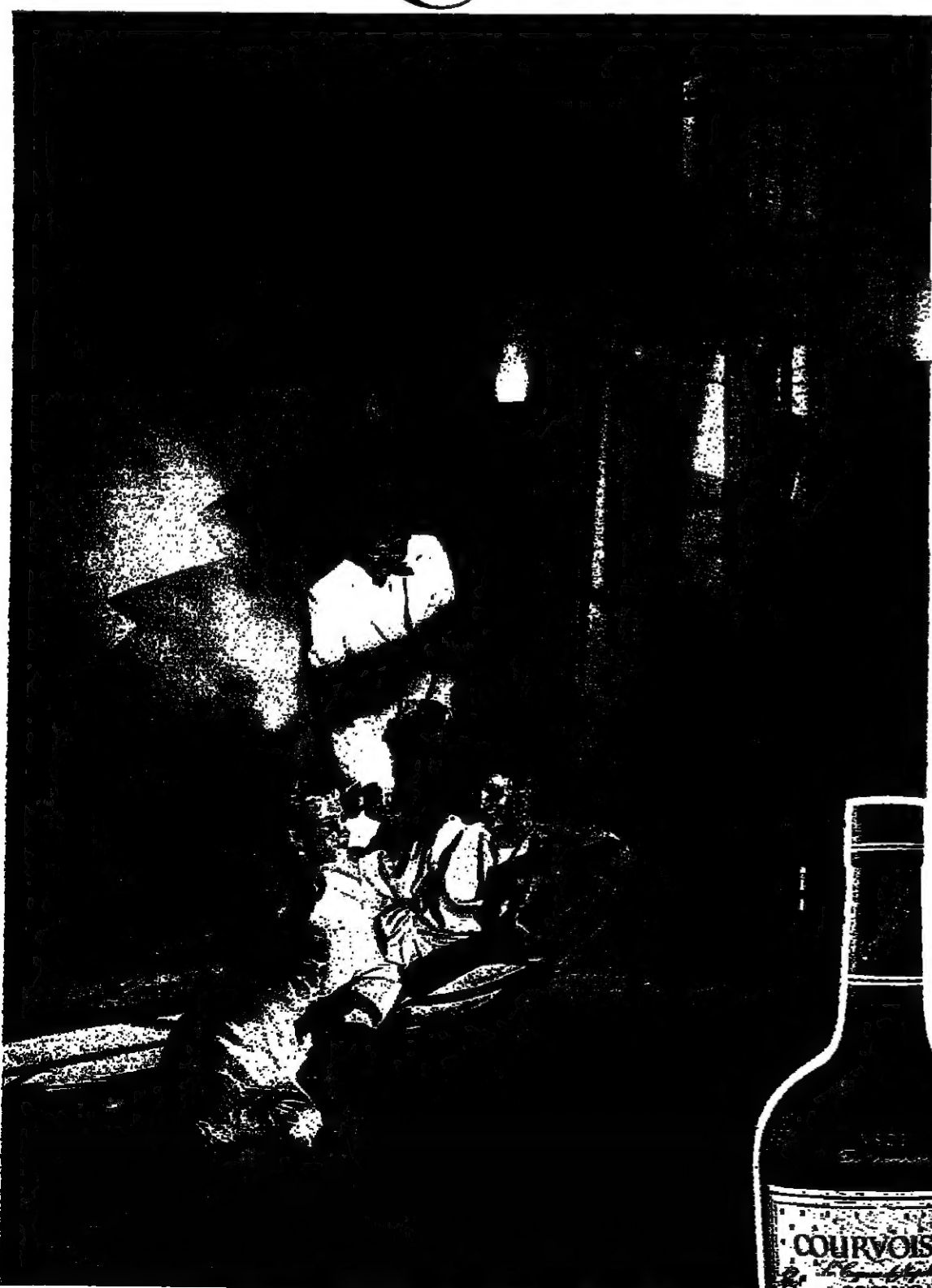
Against that background, Mr. Gorbachev's fight to drag the Soviet Union into the age of technology fits a broader historical pattern.

70 Soviets Die in Avalanche

Agence France-Press

ISLAMABAD — Seventy Soviet soldiers assigned to a military post near Khegjan in northern Afghanistan's Salang region were killed in an avalanche last week, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

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SCIENCE

Pentagon Considers NASA Space Station for Military Projects

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

THE Pentagon is eyeing NASA's proposed space station for a bevy of projects and missions that could propel the Department of Defense into a new era of space operations in the 21st century. The military's vision, while offering a source of political support for the space agency, also promises to heat a simmering controversy.

According to a study prepared for the air force and a study proposal by the army, the station might be used as a fueling depot for "Star Wars" weapons, a staging area for reconnaissance and battle management, and a service station for repairing arms and turning space junk into decoys and armor.

Early in the next century, manned military operations in orbit might be so extensive that they would require an altogether new space station of their own, according to the studies.

These conclusions, made public recently, come amid rising discord over the goals and fate of NASA's station. Some members of Congress have blanched at the price of the station and questioned its usefulness for civilian science. Last week, in a bid to reduce political opposition, President Ronald Reagan approved a scaled-down version, cutting its \$14.5 billion price by more than \$2 billion.

In Congress, Norman Y. Mineta, a California Democrat who is a member of the House space committee, recently introduced a bill that would prohibit military use of the station. "NASA's credibility is at risk," he said. "I am concerned that the space agency, once a leader in scientific research and development, will become nothing more than a transit system for the Defense Department."

Pentagon officials dismiss such charges, saying the current work involves only studies, not plans, and pointing out that the Soviet military has worked on space stations for more than 15 years.

"We are taking a hard look at the role of military in space," General Robert T. Herres of the air force, who was recently appointed vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told an aerospace conference in January. General Herres, who was head of the U.S. Space Command when he spoke at the session, listed such potential goals as "on-orbit servicing and the repair of space systems."

The space station was originally

seen as a permanent manned base for civilian research and as a staging area for expeditions to the moon and planets. In his 1984 State of the Union Message, Mr. Reagan endorsed the project and urged its development within a decade. "We can follow our dreams to distant stars, living and working in space for peaceful, economic and scientific gain," he said.

As the military issue flared this year, Dr. James C. Fletcher, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, ruled out the deployment of weapons on board the station but said the Pentagon could conduct research.

Dozens of ways the military might work in and around NASA's

space station are outlined in a study recently conducted by the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, a New York based industry association, for the Air Force Space Technology Center at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

"The Air Force is just starting to understand what they have to do to operate out of space," said Dr. Frank Redd, chairman of the study, who is an assistant director of the Center for Space Engineering at Utah State University at Logan. "We tried to identify the technologies that would have to be developed."

The institute's study was carried out by contractors deeply involved in developing NASA's space sta-

tion, including McDonnell Douglas, Martin Marietta, Grumman Aerospace, Lockheed Missiles and Space and Rockwell International. The Air Force particularly asked them to consider the maintenance needs of Reagan's "Star Wars" anti-missile plan, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Its operation could take thousands of computers, sensors and weapons working in unison to shoot down enemy missiles. The Pentagon expects to begin deployment of components in the mid-1990s, just as the space station goes into operation, with full deployment taking up to 5,000 launchings of the space shuttles or shuttle-size rockets.

A prime use of the space station would be as a depot for fueling

military satellites, transport vehicles and "Star Wars" battle stations with hard-to-handle, super-cooled propellants, the study said. "Fluid quantities from thousands to hundreds of thousands of pounds will be required in the next 20 years for propulsion, power, life support, laser reactants, nuclear particle beams and similar types of systems," it said.

To achieve fueling goals in the harsh, weightless void of space, much headway will have to be made in such areas as tank insulation, "slosh control" and the mechanics of fuel transfer and resupply, the study found. It called for \$100 million to be spent over the next seven years to perfect the handling of fluids.

"Most people don't think much about it, and if they do they think we have all the technology," said Ralph Eberhardt, an engineer at Martin Marietta who participated in the study. "Fluids are very important and are strongly tied to the notion that the space station is a transportation node, like a service station." He added that refueling would dramatically cut the cost of basing an object in space. "Resupply means you don't throw it away once a tank runs dry, he said.

Another way to cut costs and raise the effectiveness of space-based military devices is to repair them. The study found this especially true for "Star Wars" systems that would orbit for decades. Space weapons, it said, "may not be feasible unless they can be maintained on-orbit to assure their proper operation and availability." In particular, it said, military astronauts could act as "repairmen" for kinetic-energy weapons, small homing rockets meant to destroy targets by smashing into them. These devices are proposed to be the first "Star Wars" weapons deployed in space. The Pentagon wants to orbit about 3,000 of them.

A more challenging job would be to turn space junk into decoys and shields to protect space weapons. This too would cut costs, the study found, "since every pound of weight taken into orbit has been paid for." An example, it suggested, would be to salvage the huge external fuel tanks from flights of the space shuttles for military purposes. The tanks usually burn up as they fall back to earth.

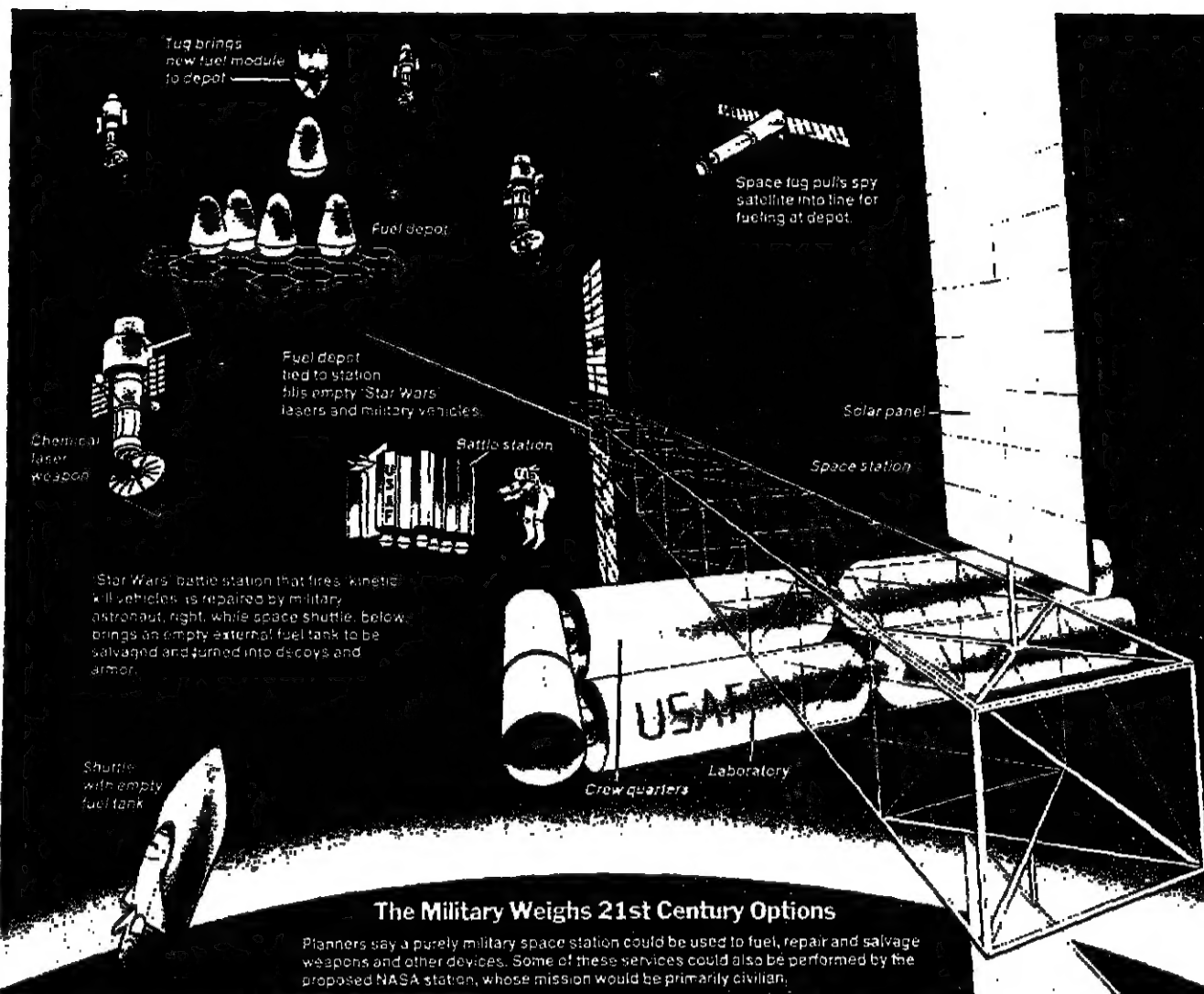
Achieving the goals of refueling, repair and salvage could require many hours in space by astronauts, raising a host of hurdles, the study found. A key challenge is to protect astronauts from dangers posed by solar flares and cosmic rays. The study noted that "drugs to prevent and mediate the effects of radiation may be forthcoming." It said, "The major advantages of these are that they are noncumulative, are not weight restrictive and are less costly than shielding."

For rapid egress of astronauts into space, the study also called for the development of high-pressure spacesuits that would eliminate the long periods of breathing pure oxygen NASA astronauts must now undergo. The routine, which can

take hours, prevents nitrogen from fatally bubbling in their blood when they leave their pressurized cabins for the lower pressures of regular spacesuits. Rapid egress could prove crucial for military operations, the study said.

The group called for \$1.8 billion to be spent over the next two decades to develop high-pressure suits, radiation protections, advanced crew vehicles, and work stations where astronauts could refuel, repair and salvage military equipment.

The study also foresaw a spectrum of man-made threats to space stations and other military platforms, including attacks by lasers, particle beams, kinetic-energy weapons, and nuclear bombs, which if exploded in space radiate dangerous levels of X-rays over thousands of miles. To counter them, it called for the investigation of decoys, shielding, spares and defensive arms. "Nuclear shields based upon X-ray absorbing materials carried in lightweight overlays have been developed for missile systems but adaptability for spacecraft requires further work," it noted.



The Military Weighs 21st Century Options

Planners say a purely military space station could be used to fuel, repair and salvage weapons and other devices. Some of these services could also be performed by the proposed NASA station, whose mission would be primarily civilian.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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IN BRIEF

Satellites Help Predict Virus Spread

FORT DETRICK, Maryland (NYT)—Orbiting satellites might seem a strange tool for predicting outbreaks of a viral disease, but scientists say that the view from space can be valuable for that purpose.

The studies dealt with Rift Valley Fever in wild and domestic animals in Kenya. The virus, which can cause severe fever and sometimes encephalitis, can also infect humans. It is spread by the bites of Aedes mosquitoes. Widespread outbreaks among animals in sub-Saharan Africa tend to follow periods of heavy rainfall.

The scientists estimated rainfall from data on growth of vegetation provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's polar orbiting meteorological satellites. The research, by scientists at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases at Fort Detrick, correlated satellite data on the region's plant growth with information on spread of the virus.

Flaw in Physics Theory Is Reported

ANN ARBOR, Michigan (NYT)—Since its development in 1947, the theory of quantum electrodynamics has enabled physicists to make accurate predictions about the interaction of atomic particles and to develop important electronic technology based on these interactions. But a team of scientists at the University of Michigan has uncovered evidence that the theory may be fundamentally flawed.

The group reported in Physical Review Letters that atoms of a bizarre, short-lived substance called positronium annihilate themselves significantly faster than the theory of quantum electrodynamics predicts, and hence, there may be something seriously wrong with the theory.

Genetically Altered Bacteria Due Test

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The first tests in the United States of genetically altered bacteria in farm fields will begin in a few weeks, barring last-minute challenges by environmentalists.

The tests would involve spraying the bacteria onto plants in an effort to prevent formation of frost. If successful, the technique eventually could spare U.S. farmers an estimated \$1.6 billion a year in crop damage due to frost. Some environmentalists, however, want the tests delayed until more is known about the effects of releasing genetically altered bacteria into the environment. "The risks are small you're going to have an accident," the Washington, D.C.-based environmentalist Jeremy Rifkin said, "but if you have one, it's going to be a big one."

Museum Displays 'Claws' Dinosaur

LONDON (Reuters)—Remains of a huge, 124-million-year-old newly discovered breed of dinosaur went on public display at London's Museum of Natural History this month. The discovery of the prehistoric animal's fossilized bones has been hailed as one of the most exciting dinosaur finds this century.

The dinosaur has become popularly known as Claws, but its scientific name is Baryonyx Walker. Baryonyx is Greek for "heavy claw" and Walker is for William Walker, a fossil-collecting plumber who in May 1983 discovered the first piece of the dinosaur—an enormous claw—south of London.

Claws, who lived in swamps in what is now the southern county of Surrey and was preserved because it died at the bottom of a lake, is the only reasonably complete skeleton of a large flesh-eating dinosaur found in Britain this century.

Study Forecasts

Bigger Hurricanes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT)—Hurricanes 40 to 50 percent more destructive could be a byproduct of the gradual warming of the earth expected over the next half-century, according to new calculations by a climate modeler at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Powerful tropical storms would be among the most costly results of the greenhouse effect, the trapping of heat in the atmosphere by increased levels of carbon dioxide and man-made gases. The calculations predict that warmer ocean surfaces would feed the storms, raising wind speeds. Hurricanes draw their strength from the ocean's heat and convert that into mechanical energy: strong winds.

Northern light

Sale in Stockholm

Our Classic Spring Sale the 22nd of April contains an important collection of the national romantic art of Scandinavia. Viewing 10-21 April. For information and catalogue (all objects illustrated) please contact Mrs Axelsson-Johnson, U.K. phone 0689-711 47.

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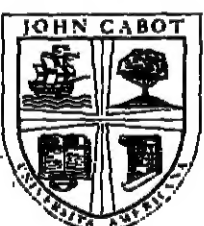
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for its Paris headquarters to take charge of its small in-house creative unit. The ideal candidate will have had several years experience with an advertising agency or a publication. He or she must be able to handle the broad range of printed material and press advertising required by an international daily newspaper. Ability to work fast under the pressure of deadlines is important. So is a good feel for layout quality and typography. English mother-tongue preferred. Age is not a problem and preference will be given to a reliable, experienced candidate. EEC nationality or French work papers required. Excellent salary and benefits.

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Our company is a world leader in small computer systems. Founded 19 years ago, it is already one of the "FORTUNE 500" American companies with an annual turnover of over \$1 billion. The company employs over 16,000 people worldwide and over 200,000 computers are installed in 57 countries.

Over 10% of its annual sales revenue is consistently invested in research and development. We are looking for an internationally

experienced lawyer

for our Legal Department within our European headquarters based in PARIS.

The successful candidate must be fluent in English and another European language, preferably Spanish or Italian. A third European language will be an advantage.

The position requires a minimum of two to three years experience in drafting/negotiating national and international contracts, corporate law, copyright law, labour law and a basic familiarity with the computer industry.

The candidate must combine commercial sense with legal integrity.

The nature of the work entails moderate but regular travelling within Europe and occasional travels outside of Europe.

Please send resume to Box D 176 HERALD TRIBUNE
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Confidentiality requests will be strictly complied with.

We are an international Group of Companies operating in the plastics sector and based in a small town in Austria.

Thanks to our high standards with regards to quality and innovation our products have earned us a significant market position.

To support company management in line with a systematic orientation of the company towards business management criteria we are seeking a dynamic and experienced

Manager Finance and Controlling

The incumbent of this managerial function reporting directly to company management should be a person of integrity who will implement defined company policy in a consistent and results-oriented manner.

The candidate we have in mind has successfully demonstrated his conceptual and analytical method of working during several years of professional experience in the Finance and Controlling departments of international companies. In addition to perfect knowledge of American/English accounting we also expect some experience in Austrian/German accounting methods. Perfect fluency in English is a must, knowledge of French would be desirable.

We have asked HAY international management consultants to establish initial contacts with applicants in order to guarantee absolute discretion. HAY is working with DIE SIEBER in Austria. Please address your full curriculum vitae including expected salary level to: Die Sieber KG, Kopfgasse 7, 1130 Wien.

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

Five signals may show "when the end is near," one analyst predicts.

On Jan. 23, 1987, the Big Board recorded its busiest day ever, as trading boomed to 302.89 million shares. The Dow registered a swing during the day of 114 points, climbing sharply and then plummeting, to end down 44.15 points.

Currency Rates

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

holders to use the new class of stock as a way of reducing their exposure in the territory and reinvesting elsewhere, without relinquishing control of local assets.

boa Ltd. and Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd., one Class B share would be issued to each holder of two Class A shares. Both companies are controlled by Li Ka-Shing, Hong

Japan's Unions

Automakers Say It May Become Standard on Some Cars

Officials here said the additional cost of the system in Japan would probably make little difference to the consumer as it would be added to models that are already high-priced.

ing scheduled in West Germany, Britain and France, the major Airbus partners, on Wednesday to cope with what a senior aerospace executive described as "a financially confused situation."

TOKYO — Japan has failed to

In a separate news conference, TSE President Michio Takeuchi said the exchange had done its utmost to liberalize its membership

The date most frequently is early June, to coincide with the Strawberry Festival Show.

Dividend Notice
The shareholders are informed that a dividend of US\$ 0.05 per share has been declared payable on or after April 27, 1987 to shareholders of record on April 13, 1987, against surrender of coupon N° 2.

| Crown Rates | | April 8 | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--|
| | | D.M. | P.F. | U.L. | Star. | S.P. | Yen | |
| Amsterdam | 2,952 | 3,346 | 12,025 | 32,87 | 4,584 | 5,491 | 126.78 | |
| Bremen(a) | 3,673 | 4,128 | 12,949 | 4,823 | 2,849 | 12,406 | 124.74 | |
| Frankfurt | 1,848 | 2,047 | 12,949 | 4,823 | 2,849 | 12,406 | 124.74 | |
| Hamburg | 1,412 | 1,612 | 12,949 | 4,823 | 2,849 | 12,406 | 124.74 | |
| London | 1,209.13 | 2,113.38 | 12,949 | 21,471 | 1,131.38 | 2,071 | 124.65 | |
| New York(c) | — | 9,479 | 1,827 | 31.1 | 1,558.39 | 2,972 | 124.65 | |
| Osaka | 6,176.86 | 8,661 | 3,322 | 4,128 | 2,849 | 12,406 | 124.65 | |
| Tokyo | 146.32 | 225.10 | 1,827 | 31.1 | 1,558.39 | 2,972 | 124.65 | |
| Zurich | 1,895 | 2,484 | 8,914 | 28.1 | 1,418 | 7,275 | 124.65 | |
| 16 C.U. | 1,124 | 2,047 | 28,919 | 6,125 | 1,418 | 7,275 | 124.65 | |
| 15 B.R. | 1,895 | 2,484 | 8,914 | 28.1 | 1,418 | 7,275 | 124.65 | |

(a) Commercial from (b) Amounts not borne on pound (c) Amounts not borne on

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Mark | French Franc | ECU | SDR |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 1 month | 4 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 3/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 | 9 1/4-10 | 8 1/4-8 3/4 | 6 1/2-7 | 5 1/4 |
| 3 months | 4 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 | 10-10 1/2 | 8 1/4-8 3/4 | 6 1/2-7 | 5 1/4 |
| 6 months | 4 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 9 1/4-10 1/2 | 8 1/4-8 3/4 | 6 1/2-7 | 5 1/4 |
| 12 months | 4 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 9 1/4-10 1/2 | 8 1/4-8 3/4 | 6 1/2-7 | 5 1/4 |
| 7 year | 4 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 3 1/4-5 1/4 | 9 1/4-10 1/2 | 8 1/4-8 3/4 | 6 1/2-7 | 5 1/4 |

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar); DM, SF, Pound: FPI; Lira: Bank (ECU); Rest of Europe: \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

| Uniting States | 1-year | 3-month | 6% - 6 1/2% |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| Discount rate | 5 1/2% | 5 1/2% | 3 months 6 1/2% - 6 3/4% |
| Prime rate | 7 3/4% | 7 3/4% | 6 months 6 3/4% - 6 5/4% |
| Federal funds | 6 7/8% | 6 1/4% | 1 year 6 1/2% - 6 3/4% |
| 90-day T-bill | 6.03 | 6.03 | |
| 3-month Treasury bill | 5.49 | 5.59 | |
| 6-month Treasury bill | 5.09 | 5.09 | |
| 3-month CD's | 6.08 | 6.08 | |
| 3-month CD's | 6.00 | 6.00 | |

Source: Reuters.

41 S. Money Market Funds

| | 3 | 3 |
|-------------------|------|------|
| | 5 | 5 |
| Discount rate | 2.85 | 2.65 |
| Lombard rate | 2.85 | 2.80 |
| Overnight rate | 3.00 | 2.90 |
| 1-month interbank | 3.00 | 2.90 |
| 3-month interbank | 3.00 | 2.90 |

[illegible]

TOKYO — Japan's major

percent, or about 3,800 to 3,900 yen (\$26.20 to \$27.90) a month. That compared with a uniform 2.66 percent increase last year. Electrical unions got raises of

you to help me through over you

Reuters Thai banks have cut lending and short-term government bonds

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
on April 6, 1987: U.S. \$195.16

Basel, Düsseldorf, Geneva, Kassel, Melago, Munich, Zurich
Europe: Zurich (1) 816 48 48 Thx. 59 820
Jeddah, Riyadh: (1) 221 42 00 Thx. 405 351
Middle East: Riyadh
Boston, MA, Denver, CO, Morristown, NJ, West Palm Beach, FL North America: Boston (817) 274 81 40 Thx. 951 195

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AZ
MS
NY
SO

| 12 Month High Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | Siz. 1985 High Low | J.P.M. Qual. Chg. |
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| A | | | | | | | | | |
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| 15 | 5% | ACI | 18 | 21 | 212 | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
| 16 | 16% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 21 | 21% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 23 | 23% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 47 | 47% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 71 | 71% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 73 | 73% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 77 | 77% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 79 | 79% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
| 80 | 80% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
| 81 | 81% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
| 82 | 82% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
| 83 | 83% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 89 | 89% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 93 | 93% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 95 | 95% | ACI | 18 | 84 | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | |
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| 100 | 100% | BDM | 22 | 11 | 112 | 11% | 11% | 11% | + |

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in the British Isles.**

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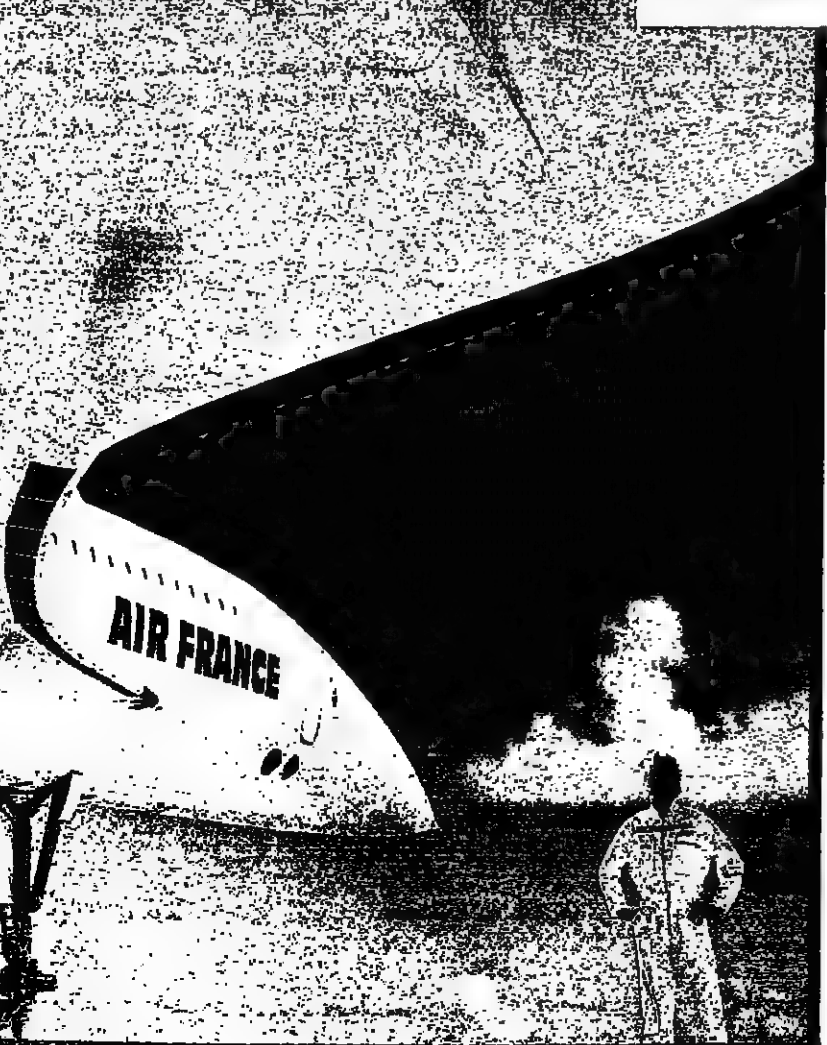
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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (h) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

DM - Deutsche Marks; BF - Belgium Franc; CS - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LG - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; pence: S
Swiss Franc; ¥ - Yen; AS - Australian Dollars; * - added; + - Offer Prices - add change; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Commenced; n - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split
Dividend; ** - Earnings - ** Offer Price incl. 3% premium charge

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SPORTS

The Latest Masterpiece by 'Michelangelo'

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The name is Angelo Dundee, but it should be Michelangelo. He's the trainer who sculpted a boxing masterpiece. Sugar Ray Leonard's tactical triumph over both Marvin Hagler and Roberto Duran at a virtual five-year leave of absence.

"Box, box, move and glide," Dundee kept telling him in the corner. "Don't trade shots with this guy. That's a no-no."

Like a good student, Leonard only listened. He accepted what Dundee told him, then went out and did it to earn the middleweight title with a split decision. Some boxing people are trying to compare what Leonard did Monday night with what Muhammad Ali once did under Dundee's guidance against Sonny Liston and later against George Foreman, but Dundee doesn't see it that way.

"This guy," Dundee was saying Tuesday of Leonard, "is a completely different cat."

One difference is that Leonard took Dundee's advice, while Ali tended to resist it.

"With Muhammad, I'd go around the mulberry bush," Dundee said. "Make him think he's the innovator. When he beat Liston for the title, I wanted him to surround Liston's jab. Liston could knock you dead with a jab. After awhile Muhammad thought it was his idea. When he won the title second time, from Foreman, the rope-a-dope just happened. I was yelling for him to get off the ropes. The rope-a-dope wasn't planned."

But on Monday night, virtually everything Leonard did had been choreographed by Dundee at their training camp in Hilton Head, South Carolina.

"Angelo probably had as much to do and maybe more to do with Ray winning than anybody," said Leonard's attorney, Mike Trainer.

"By the time Angelo got there Feb. 28th, Ray was ready for Angelo's



Trainer Angelo Dundee: "You can tell Ray what to do."

input. Angelo told him, 'You've got your body, you're in great shape, now let me show you what we have to do to beat this guy.'"

Hagler hadn't lost in 11 years, but Dundee knew that Roberto Duran and Juan Roldan had confused him.

"Hagler's a hopper and a two-stepper," Dundee said. "When Hagler throws a double jab, he slides to the right, so Ray would slide to his right and he wouldn't be there for Hagler to hit. Duran had done that. Roldan had done that until he got tagged. Another thing I kept telling Ray, 'When this guy leans on you, slide out right, slide out left.' Ray's so smooth, he could do it. And he's willing to accept instructions. You could never tell Muhammad what to do. You do what Ray wants to do."

Over his four decades of working with fighters, Dundee has managed six left-handers.

"I had Andy Arel, who gave me Willie Pep fits," Dundee said. "I had Irish Bobby Lloyd, Arthur King, Sonny Boy West, pretty good southpaws. But Hagler's not the usual southpaw. Sometimes he's a rightpaw, and you got to watch for that. You usually never go right with a southpaw, but with Hagler you can go right and nail him with a right hand."

Hagler's a sucker for a right-hand counter, Hagler hadn't lost for 11 years, but there's always something about a guy who can lick you," Dundee said. Three years ago, when Leonard told Dundee that he was retiring again after having stopped Kevin Howard, the trainer said, "Amen." But when Leonard decided to defy the boxing commandment that "they never come back," Dundee agreed.

"Ray told me that he had to do it, he had to fight Hagler and I said 'Amen' to that too," Dundee said. "It wasn't five years, it was

two and a half years. He's been training for this fight for one solid year. For six months, he worked three days a week, which was just enough."

Dundee was in Trevor Berbick's corner the night Mike Tyson won the World Boxing Council heavyweight title with a savage second-round knockout.

"I told Trevor some of the same things I told Ray, that it was all angles, that you got to keep yourself at an angle against Tyson just like Ray had to do with Hagler. If you keep him straight in front of you, you're licked. If you stand there, adios, I thought I'd convinced Trevor, but coming down the aisle some dummy must've yelled, 'You're as strong as a kid.' Trevor must've listened to him instead of to me. Trevor didn't do anything I told him. You don't fight strength with strength."

"Another thing we knew about Hagler, he flattens out in the middle rounds," Dundee said. "He likes to dictate the early rounds, then he flattens out, then he comes on. Our idea was to make sure to win the early rounds, then steal a couple in the middle. And when Ray had to, he even pushed Hagler back a few times. Ray's strong."

In the ninth round, Leonard wobbled twice but escaped each time in a flurry of punches. In the 10th, Hagler not only let the momentum get away, on the judges' card he let the round get away. And it was clear that Hagler had let the first four rounds get away. But over 15 rounds, perhaps Hagler would have been able to produce a knockout.

"No way," Dundee said. "Great fighters suck it up."

Great trainers do too, but boxing's Michelangelo wasn't about to take any bows for his masterpiece. "I'm not star quality," Angelo Dundee said. "The fighter's the star."

Those statues in museums are stars too, but Michelangelo's still their sculptor.

Witt's 5-Hitter Gets Angels Off to Fast Start

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANAHEIM, California — The last time Mike Witt pitched into the ninth inning, he and the California Angels were an out away from a World Series and Witt was taken out of the game, with disastrous results. On Tuesday, Witt limited Seattle to five hits in successfully going the distance as the Angels won their season opener 7-1.

In Game 5 of the American League championship series against Boston — Witt's last start

of 1986 — he was one out away from giving the Angels the pennant, but was lifted in favor of reliever Gary Lucas and Doug Moore. The Angels entered the ninth with a 5-2 lead and lost it on a two-out, two-strike home run by Dave Henderson off Moore.

On Tuesday, Witt pitched a complete game and Mark McLemore broke a 1-1 sixth-inning tie with his first major-league hit as California ended a Manner streak of five straight opening-day victories. McLemore admitted to having some butterflies before the game, but managed starter Mark Langston's 0-2 pitch into left field to score Dick Schofield with the go-ahead run. "I just got a pitch I could do it with, and I did it," he said. Brian Downing then doubled home Gary Pettis and McLemore to put the Angels ahead 4-1.

"I'm just tickled to death," said Manager Gene Mauch. "My pitcher was superb. I could watch Brian Downing bat 40 times a day and

enjoy every one of them. And it was an especially fun day for McLemore. He's got to feel as good as a young man can feel."

Witt, an 18-game winner in 1986, gave up four walks while striking out eight. Mark Langston, who led the league in strikeouts last season, fanned DeCinces four times — and allowed five hits over six innings in losing to California for the fourth straight time.

The Angels, with two rookies and a new veteran catcher (Butch Wynegar) in the lineup, are sporting a new look. Playing without Reggie Jackson, Bobby Grich and Bob Boone for the first time in years, the team needs a different blend of offensive weapons if it hopes to repeat as the Western Division champion.

Besides second baseman McLemore, rookie left fielder Devon White was in the starting lineup; first-year man Jack Howell also is expected to see ample playing time. "I'm partial to a veteran team," said Downing, who has been in every California opening-day lineup since 1979. "This is a radical transformation for us."

Twins 5, A's 4: In Minneapolis, Kent Hrbek's bases-loaded single to the left-center field wall with one out in the 10th gave Minnesota its opening-day victory.

Mets 3, Pirates 2: In the National League, in New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a three-run homer in the first and the Mets withstood a ninth-inning jam in the ninth to record their 16th victory in their last 18 season openers. Starter Bob

Ojeda shut out the Pirates until the sixth, when Andy Van Slyke tripled under Strawberry's glove and Jim Morrison singled. Junior Ortiz had a bases-loaded infield hit in the ninth off reliever Jesse Orosco, who then got Johnny Ray to pop up and Bobby Bonilla to ground out.

Braves 6, Phillies 0: In Atlanta, Ken Oberkfell's two-run double broke a scoreless tie in the sixth and Rick Mahler, on a three-hitter, ex-

tended his scoreless string in season openers to 34 innings as the Braves broomed past Philadelphia. Mahler helped his own cause with a two-run double in Atlanta's four-run eighth, which rallied the Braves past Los Angeles. Starting the inning with a 4-2 lead, reliever Ken Howell gave up a single to pinch hitter Craig Reynolds, who continued on to second on an error by center fielder Mike Ramsey. Terry Puhl, batting for pitcher Larry Andersen, singled to center, moving Reynolds to third. Matt Young replaced Howell and loaded the bases by walking Bill Dorman. Young then uncorked two wild pitches — scoring Reynolds and Puhl — before walking Billy Hatcher. Jose Cruz reached on a fielder's choice, reloading the bases; one out later, Bass singled to center to score Dorman and Hatcher.

Giants 4, Padres 3: In San Francisco, Bob Melvin hit two bases-empty home runs to lead the Giants past San Diego. Winner Mike LaCoss, who lost 10 of his final 11 decisions last year, held the Padres to five hits through 7½ innings.

Cardinals 9, Cubs 3: In Chicago, St. Louis rallied from a 3-0 deficit with a five-run third that saw rookie Jim Lindeman and pitcher John Tudor single home two runs apiece. The Cardinals added four runs in the seventh, the key hits being a run-scoring single by Tito Landrum and a two-run double by Ozie Smith. St. Louis benefited from 11 walks — seven by loser Rick Sutcliffe. (UPI, AP)

Mike Witt

Dodger V.P. Quits After Remarks on Blacks

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Dodger Vice President Al Campanis, who told a national television audience blacks lacked "the necessities" to become major league baseball managers, resigned Wednesday under pressure from team officials and political and civil rights figures.

A team spokesman said that Pe-

ter O'Malley asked for and received the resignation. The team said Executive Vice President Fred Claire would handle Campanis's duties on a temporary basis.

On the ABC program "Nightline," Campanis was asked Monday by host Ted Koppel why there are no black managers, general managers or owners in the major leagues.

"The only thing I can say is that you have to pay your dues when you become a manager," Campanis responded.

"Generally, you have to go to minor leagues. There's not very much pay involved, and some of the better-known black players have been able to get into other fields and make a pretty good living in that way."

Asked if he thought racial prejudice still existed in baseball, Campanis said:

"No, I don't believe it's prejudice. I truly believe that they may not have some of the necessities to be, let's say, a field manager, or perhaps a general manager. ... So it just might be — why are black men, or black people, not good swimmers?" he said. "They just don't have the buoyancy."

Campanis, calling it "the saddest moment of my entire career," Tuesday released a statement late Tuesday apologizing for his comments. Vice president for player personnel for the Dodgers for 19 years, Campanis, 70, had served as player, scout, manager and instructor in the organization since the 1940s.

He played alongside Jackie Robinson in 1946 when Robinson broke into organized baseball as a member of the Montreal Royals, a Dodgers farm team.

Only three black men have managed in the major leagues — Frank Robinson, Larry Doby and Maury Wills. Doby and Wills each managed less than a full season.

Robinson managed the Cleveland Indians from 1975-1977 and the San Francisco Giants from 1981-1984.

At a news conference Wednesday, both the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union

said Campanis's apology missed the point.

"Blacks should be hired in key management positions, and there is no justification for their exclusion," said Raymond Johnson Jr., president of the Los Angeles chapter of the NAACP.

Johnson challenged Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth and O'Malley to establish an aggressive affirmative action hiring program.

Mark Rosenbaum, an ACLU representative, said racism has long been a part of baseball. "For years the color line has been synonymous with the baseline," he said.

O'Malley said in a statement is-

sued by the club Tuesday that Campanis had erred. "The Los Angeles Dodgers deeply regret and apologize for the statements made by Vice President Al Campanis," O'Malley said.

"Furthermore, as far as the Dodgers are concerned, black Americans are just as capable and dedicated as any other Americans and therefore equally as qualified to hold positions of responsibility, whether in baseball or any other field of endeavor."

"All of us in baseball must do everything possible to hasten the day when all minorities are better represented in key management positions."

NBA Suspends Dallas Coach For Disparaging the Rockets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — The National Basketball Association suspended Dallas coach Dick Motta for one game and fined him \$5,000 on Tuesday for suggesting that Houston Coach Bill Fitch was "messing around" with games to set up a favorable playoff schedule.

Rod Thorn, the NBA vice president for operations, said an investigation into Motta's charges had turned up no basis for concluding that Fitch had done anything wrong. Motta said last week that it seemed the Rockets wanted to get out of the same playoff bracket with the Los Angeles Lakers in the Western Conference.

If the Rockets were to finish fourth or fifth, they would meet the Lakers as early as the second round. But if they finish sixth or seventh, they would not have to face the Lakers until the conference championship. The Lakers already have clinched first place and the home-court advantage throughout the playoffs.

Motta made the observation after watching a Houston-Phoenix game last week. Houston got within two points in the fourth quarter but

had its best players — Akem Olatunji, Ralph Sampson and Rodney McCray — on the bench. "Houston looks like they're messing around," Motta said. "They look like they're manipulating."

Motta first complained to Thorn and then made his views known in an interview published Friday in the Dallas Morning News. Fitch said he was trying different combinations of players to prepare for the playoffs.

The league said the suspension would take place Wednesday for a game against Utah. It said the fine against the Rockets was levied because it is responsible for comments by executive employees.

"It was nothing to create a big controversy on my part," said Motta, "but things like that are controversial. I thought there was an injustice in the situation and I addressed it."

"I didn't feel they were using every means at their disposal to try to win. I've never accused anyone of losing. I said it was manipulation, and I still believe that. I said what I said, and I hope it has a nice effect on the competition in the league. That's why I said it." (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Final Regular-Season NHL Leaders

| OFFENSE | G | A | Pts | Pim |
|-----------------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Gretsky, Edm | 42 | 123 | 58 | 38 |
| Kurty, Edm | 54 | 148 | 38 | 38 |
| Lemieux, Ph | 54 | 137 | 57 | 22 |
| Nash, Edm | 39 | 107 | 57 | 22 |
| Glavin, Edm | 42 | 105 | 38 | 38 |
| Ciccarelli, Min | 42 | 103 | 32 | 32 |
| Hewitt, Min | 42 | 103 | 32 | 32 |
| Goheen, Min | 42 | 103 | 32 | 32 |
| Kerry, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Bourque, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Francis, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Severson, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Yarman, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Malin, Min | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Robitaille, LA | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Larmer, NYR | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |
| Dumas, NYR | 38 | 97 | 27 | 27 |

Power-Play Goals

| Team | Goals |
|-----------------|-------|
| Kerry, Min | 75 |
| Ciccarelli, Min | 50 |
| LaFollette, NYR | 45 |
| Lemieux, Ph | 43 |

Shut-Out Goals (in Parentheses)

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

GOALKEEPING

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

NHL Playoff Schedule

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

DIVISIONAL SEMIFINALS

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

WALSH CONFERENCE

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Atlantic Division

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Western Conference

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Pacific Division

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

TENNIS LEADERS

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Transition

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

European Soccer

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Transition

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

European Soccer

| Team | Goals |
|----------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 55 |
| Triffitt, NYR | 55 |
| Robitaille, LA | 55 |
| Larmer, NYR | 55 |
| Dumas, NYR | 55 |

Transition

| Team | Goals |
|---------------|-------|
| Hewitt, Min | 65 |
| Goheen, Min | 55 |
| Francis, Min | 55 |
| Severson, Min | 55 |
| Yarman, Min | 55 |
| Malin, Min | 55 |
| Podolsky, NYR | 5 |

